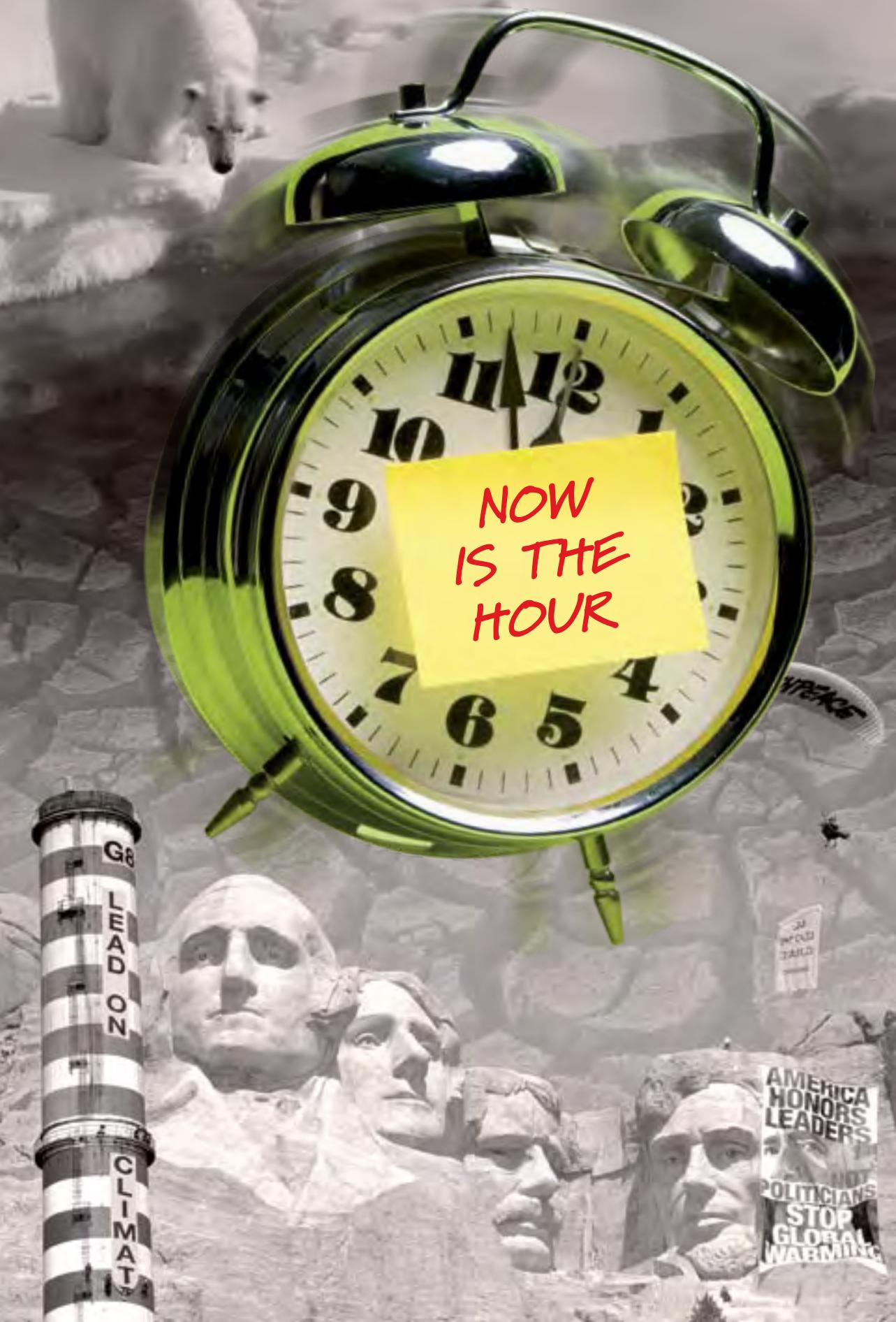


quarterly

2009.3 & 2009.4: SPECIAL DOUBLE ISSUE



GREENPEACE

International

quarterly

2009.3+4

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GREENPEACE

Dear friends,

Welcome to this double-sized issue of *The Quarterly*, with its special focus on climate change. As the clock ticks down to the UN Climate Summit in Copenhagen, we bring you news of our 'Voices for Change' project, which tells the stories of people from around the world who are affected by climate change, and of our recent Arctic expedition, which gives us the opportunity to showcase the spectacular photography of Greenpeace photographer Nick Cobbing.



Also in this special edition, we take a look at a new and exclusive CD, just launched by Greenpeace Canada: *Amchitka – the 1970 Concert that Launched Greenpeace*. This concert, featuring appearances by Joni Mitchell, James Taylor and Phil Ochs, was organised as a fundraising event by a group of ordinary people – environmentalists and peace activists – who were resolved to stand up for their rights as human beings to live on the Earth without dangerous interference from self-serving interests. Those environmentalists were the founders of Greenpeace; they didn't set out to make history or launch the world's most recognised campaigning organisation – but they saw a planet in peril and felt compelled to take the next step and act on their social conscience.

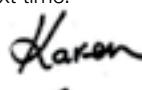
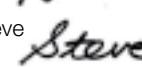
Greenpeace has been doing this ever since that day. At the time of writing this edition, we're busy preparing for the UN Climate Summit – there, governments must set the world on a course to avoid the potentially catastrophic risks posed by climate change. Greenpeace is urging our leaders to act and to agree to legally-binding targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and making a deal that will be good for our climate.

By the time that you're reading this, the Summit will most likely already be underway, and whether our 'leaders' are living up to their titles will be clear. Whatever the outcome at Copenhagen, one thing is abundantly clear: Greenpeace's work to protect the planet from the ravages of climate change must and will continue. It will continue to bear witness to the impacts of climate change, it will continue to act to change the attitudes and behaviour of governments and industries, and it will continue to push solutions to help protect our environment.

And Greenpeace will be doing all of these things under the leadership of a new International Executive Director. November 2009 marked the end of Gerd Leipold's time as Greenpeace International's Executive Director. We take this opportunity to thank him for the direction and leadership he gave to Greenpeace for almost nine years, and wish him well for the future - we know that he will remain a passionate supporter and enduring friend of Greenpeace. And we take this opportunity to welcome his successor, Kumi Naidoo, who you will hear more from, and more about, in our next edition.

We do hope you enjoy this edition of *The Quarterly*. We'll be back to our regular schedule early in the New Year. In the meantime, we'd like to thank you all for your continuing support.

Until next time!

Karen 
and Steve 

understanding climate change an a-z of climate speak

Climate change is already such a complicated issue, we thought we'd kick off this special edition of *The Quarterly* with a quick guide to 'climate speak'.



A is for **ARCTIC** – where in September, the area of summer Arctic sea-ice was reported to have plummeted to the third-lowest level ever in recorded history. “We’re entering a new epoch of sea-ice melt in the Arctic Ocean due to climate change,” said Dr. Peter Wadhams of the University of Cambridge – he was one of a team of scientists whose work in the region has been supported by the Greenpeace ship *Arctic Sunrise* – you can read more on this story on page 22.

B is for **BALI, BONN, BANGKOK and BARCELONA**. It almost seemed during the last 12 months that you couldn’t have a climate change meeting unless you held it in a city beginning with a ‘B’. Fortunately, making an advance through the alphabet is one thing world leaders, environment ministers and climate-change decision-makers have achieved this year, as we all prepare for...

C which is for **COPENHAGEN**, in Denmark. Copenhagen will host the UNFCCC (see under ‘U’) Climate Change Summit in December. Here, decisions will be made that will impact the lives of everyone alive today, and determine the shape of humanity’s future. This will be the world’s best chance to avoid runaway climate change.

D is for **DEMANDS!** Greenpeace is demanding a fair, binding and ambitious deal in Copenhagen that will involve:

- emissions cuts of at least 40% by 2020 at 1990 levels from the developed world
- An end to tropical deforestation by 2020
- At least \$140 billion invested annually by industrialised countries for developing countries to adapt to climate change, switch to renewable energy and stop deforestation.

E is for **EXPERIMENTAL TECHNOLOGY**, which many see as an answer to tackling the problem of global greenhouse gas emissions. One such experimental technology is Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), where the CO₂ coming from a smoke stack, for example, would be captured and stored deep underground. The big problem with this technology, though, is that it doesn’t actually exist yet. Despite this, there are companies and governments saying that we can build coal-fired power plants and make them carbon-capture-ready, which basically

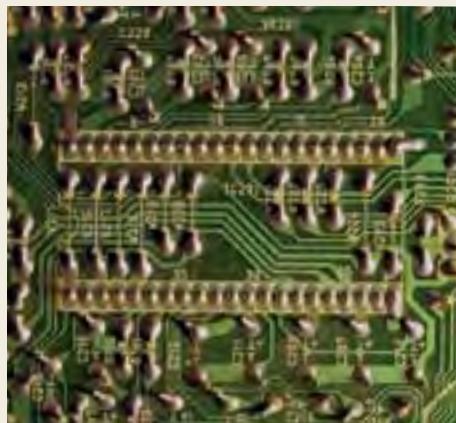
means we build new coal-fired power plants and we’re not really sure if we can at some point capture the CO₂ and store it or not. And therefore, Greenpeace believes that experimental technology should not be used - as an excuse to build new coal-fired power plants, for example – but that we should instead be focusing on clean technologies and ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

F is for **FOSSIL FUELS**, such as coal, oil and gas; they were formed over millions of years from decaying prehistoric plants and animals. When we burn fossil fuels, we add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, and globally average temperature rises as a result. It’s now widely accepted that we need to keep the rise in global warming as far below 2°C as possible to avoid catastrophic climate change; and that means investing more in renewable energy. The world can do without fossil fuels.



G is for **GREENHOUSE GAS**. We've all heard about CO₂, but we're also adding others to the atmosphere that are even better at trapping heat. The Kyoto Protocol (see 'K') covers emissions of five gases beside CO₂: methane – emitted from decomposing organic waste, the raising of livestock, and during the production and transport of coal and natural gas; nitrous oxide - naturally emitted from oceans and soils, but human-driven sources, especially from nitrogen fertilisers used in agriculture, are increasing its atmospheric concentrations; hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) – a growing threat to the climate, they even get their own entry, under 'H' below; perfluorocarbons (PFCs) - used in semi-conductor manufacture, and as substitutes for ozone-depleting chemicals; and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) – the most potent greenhouse gas, found in car tyres, electrical insulation, semiconductor manufacturing, and in the magnesium industry, although fortunately its effects to date are fairly small.

Greenpeace has set industry leaders the Cool IT challenge – to deliver on IT's potential, they need to look beyond cutting their own emissions and deliver climate solutions and, more importantly, use their influence to call upon world leaders to deliver a climate-saving deal at the UN Climate Summit in Copenhagen. See the last edition of *The Quarterly*, or go to www.greenpeace.org/international/campaigns/climate-change/cool-it-challenge for more information.



H is for **HFCs**. One of the greenhouse gases mentioned above, hydrofluorocarbons – and other so-called F-gases – are among the worst greenhouse gases you've never heard about. Depending on the exact type of HFC, they are up to 20,000 times more powerful greenhouse gases than carbon dioxide, and have atmospheric lifetimes of up to 260 years. Some uses of HFCs are in refrigeration (commercial and domestic), air-conditioning (homes, cars, offices etc), and they are also used as foam blowing agents, solvents, fire fighting agents and aerosol propellants. HFC use and production surged after they were actively promoted as replacement refrigerants when a phase-out of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) was mandated by the Montreal Protocol. But in fact, safer alternatives exist for almost every use of HFCs - making them a good target for emission reductions.

J is for **JOBS**. We've calculated that our Energy [R]evolution scenario is actually the green new deal that world leaders have been looking for following the global economic crisis. It will create 2.7 million more jobs world wide by 2030 than the business-as-usual scenarios based on fossil fuels. So, the solutions to the economic crisis and the environmental crisis are far from being mutually exclusive - as we head towards the Copenhagen Climate Summit, world leaders have the opportunity to stimulate economic recovery while cutting carbon emissions through investing in green jobs in the renewable energy sector!

K is for **KYOTO PROTOCOL**, the protocol attached to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (or UNFCCC to make it a bit shorter), aimed at combating climate change. The Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997, and entered into force in 2005. Its objective is the "stabilisation and reconstruction of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system" – see, we warned you that 'climate speak' wasn't easy! The first 'commitment period' of the Protocol is due to expire at the end of 2012, and it is the treaty succeeding the Kyoto Protocol that is expected to be adopted at the Climate Summit in Copenhagen.

L is for **LIFESTYLE**. Our society is not only addicted to fossil fuels, we have also generated lifestyle and consumption patterns that are unsustainable, based as they are on an assumed unlimited availability of natural resources and land. The number of electrical and electronic appliances appearing in western households is rapidly increasing -irrespective of the energy efficiency of these appliances, for some of them questions can be posed about the level of their use or their necessity at all. There's a rapid global growth in meat consumption (see 'V' for vegetarianism). And, the increased use of passenger vehicles and expansion of the aviation sector are said to be responsible for the exponential growth of greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector. The consumer society has strong allure and carries with it many economic benefits, and it would be unfair to argue that the advantages gained by an earlier generation of consumers should not be shared by those who come later. We need to ensure that global consumption becomes more sustainable, and that consumption is reduced in high-income countries and slowed down in developing countries, if we are to avoid increasing the level of damage caused by climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.

M is for **MARINE RESERVES**. Building on a protection-and-recovery system established to manage land based over-exploitation, marine reserves are the ocean equivalent of national parks. In order to defend our oceans from the effects of overfishing around the world, we are campaigning for a global network of large fully-protected marine reserves covering 40% of our oceans. These reserves will restore the health of fish stocks, and protect ocean life from habitat destruction and collapse. Marine reserves also make our oceans more resilient to the ravages of climate change.





N is for **NUCLEAR**. Nuclear power currently only supplies a tiny amount of our electricity and is a very expensive energy source. We won't be able to increase the amount of it in order to replace coal and oil; it would take ten trillion dollars just to quadruple the nuclear electricity that we produce on this planet, and that would only reduce greenhouse gas emissions by less than 5%. Nuclear waste is produced at every stage of the nuclear fuel cycle, and much of it will remain hazardous for thousands of years, leaving a poisonous legacy for future generations. Additionally, nuclear power is very dangerous, there is no way to guarantee that we won't have another Chernobyl, and on top of that, using nuclear power encourages the proliferation of nuclear weapons, which isn't safe in any energy scenario.



O is for **OCEANS**. Without oceans, life on Earth cannot exist. The ocean and its inhabitants will be irreversibly affected by the impacts of global warming and climate change.

Scientists say that global warming, by increasing sea water temperatures, will raise sea levels and change ocean currents. The effects are already beginning to be felt. Whole species of marine animals and fish are at risk due to the temperature rise - they simply cannot survive in the changed conditions. We need to defend them now more than ever, because the oceans need all the resilience they can muster in the face of climate change and the potentially disastrous impacts this is already beginning to produce in the marine world. That's why we're campaigning for marine reserves (see 'M').

P is for **PLANET B**. There is no Planet B. This old Earth is all we've got, so it's time to be...

Q for **QUICK**. Which, as the Copenhagen Climate Summit rapidly approaches, is something that our world leaders need to be, if they are going to accept our demands to attend the Summit in person and demonstrate the leadership that high office demands, taking personal responsibility for their government's response to climate change. They owe it to the world to set aside narrow national interest, to safeguard our future, and to do what they were elected to do: lead!

R is for **[R]evolution**. Our Energy [R]evolution outlines a global plan for a sustainable renewable economic future. It shows us how we can get from where we are now, to where we need to be to avoid a climate change disaster. It was developed with specialists from the Institute of Technical Thermodynamics at the German Aerospace Centre (DLR) and more than 30 scientists and engineers from universities, institutes and the renewable energy industry around the world. The Energy [R]evolution uses a three step approach: electrical efficiency; structural changes in the way we produce energy; and energy-efficient transport.



S is for **SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE**. The way humanity has nearly tripled agricultural outputs over the past 50 years has come at unbearable costs for public health and social welfare... and for our climate. Agricultural research, investment, public policies and trade should be directed towards ecological farming practices that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, protect the quality and improve the efficiency and management of water resources, and enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of agricultural systems. Fundamental changes are needed in our farming and food if we are to feed the world sustainably into the future.



T is for **TRADING**. 'Carbon trading' refers to selling and buying of emission permits that are issued for countries (according to their Kyoto Protocol targets) or companies (in a national cap-and-trade scheme). The principle idea is to give countries and companies flexibility in meeting their emission caps: they can either do the reductions themselves or buy permits from somebody who has overachieved its cap. The environmental effectiveness of a trading scheme depends on many factors, such as the overall ambition of the cap; the amount of emission permits auctioned vs. issued for free; the use of auction revenues and the quality (like permanence) of emission reduction units entering the scheme.

U is for **UNFCCC**. Short for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The UNFCCC is the international treaty that came out of the 'Earth Summit' in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

The UNFCCC is also the name of the United Nations Secretariat charged with supporting the operation of the Convention. The parties to the Convention have met annually from 1995 in Conferences of the Parties (COPs) to assess progress in dealing with climate change. 'COP 15' – the meeting taking place in Copenhagen (see 'C') – aims to establish an ambitious global climate agreement for the period from 2012 when the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (see 'K') expires.



V is for **VEGETARIANISM**. All food production releases CO₂, but the production of meat releases much more than any other, especially beef. Per person, eating a kilo of beef, for example, represents roughly the same greenhouse gas emissions as flying a 100km flight. Therefore, if we eat less meat, our CO₂ emissions will also be reduced. Last year, the UN's leading climate scientist Rajendra Pachauri said that having a meat-free day each week is the biggest single contribution that you can have in curbing climate change in your life. Greenpeace would love to see people reduce their meat consumption, therefore reducing their impacts on climate change, however this is not currently our focus in our campaign. Greenpeace does campaign for sustainable agricultural (see 'S'), which includes some meat production but much less than what we have today.



W is for **WIND POWER**. In 2008, China built a wind turbine every 2 hours. Wind power is just one of the renewable energy solutions available to us; the energy solutions that Greenpeace endorses are those that are available today from the wind, sun, the Earth and waves. Those are the clean energy sources that are able to power our lives and our economies and make sure that we have a climate-safe energy future. Oddly enough, air, fire, earth and water were the four basic elements according to ancient wisdom; perhaps they knew more than the fossil fuel and nuclear industries would like to believe!

X is traditionally used to denote '**the unknown**'. The cause for the current rapid acceleration rate of climate change certainly isn't unknown, though, despite what a handful of sceptics still insist. The international scientific consensus on climate change is clear. In its Fourth Assessment Report, the International Panel on Climate Change – which comprises government representatives and hundreds of scientists – stated that "warming of the climate system is unequivocal", and that there is a more than 90% probability that most of the warming since 1950 has been caused by the rapid increase in greenhouse gas concentrations due to human activities.

Y is for **YEARS**. Certain years are very important in 'climate speak'. 2015 is the year that we need to see global greenhouse gases peak before starting to rapidly decline to as close to zero as possible by mid-century, and the year we need to see zero deforestation (see 'Z') in priority areas such as the Amazon, Congo Basin and Indonesia. 2020 is the year for which there should be legally binding obligations for industrialised countries, as a group, to reduce their emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels, and the year in which all gross deforestation and its associated emissions in all developing countries should be brought to an end. 2009 is the year when all of these targets need to be agreed in Copenhagen.

Z is for **ZERO DEFORESTATION**. Greenpeace is campaigning for zero deforestation by 2020, and by 2015 in priority areas (see 'Years', above). A key way to achieve zero deforestation is for governments to agree to a 'Forests for Climate' funding scheme for all tropical forests, which we want to see agreed at the Copenhagen Climate Summit. Greenpeace has calculated that this fund needs to be in the order of \$35 billion US dollars a year, to be paid for by industrialised nations – based on the proportion of a country's own carbon pollution, and separate and in addition to their own efforts to reduce their carbon emissions. The 'Forests for Climate' fund would then make it more economically viable for countries like Brazil and Indonesia to protect their forests, rather than allowing them to be destroyed, and it would pay for better monitoring and enforcement of forest protection laws.



witnessing climate change an introduction

Millions of people from all walks of life are already affected by climate change's unpredictable weather patterns, which have led to an increase in natural disasters, including severe droughts, intense storms, recurring floods and fires. Together with other organisations, Greenpeace has been collecting these 'stories from the climate change frontline'. Greenpeace's Climate & Energy campaigner Nicola Davies tells us more about the 'Voices for Change' project...

When I was a child one of the best things about summer was swimming in the lake. My family and I used to go for picnics to the lakeside park at the weekend, and my sister and I would spend the whole afternoon in and out of the water. In the height of summer that's no longer possible because of the poisonous algae that grows in the lake. Increasingly high temperatures and drought-lowered flows in the river running into the lake mean that my children will be unable to experience this simple summer activity.

This experience is just one of the many impacts of climate change being suffered by millions of people around the world; experiences we are helping people tell through our Voices for Change project. Importantly Voices for Change not only helps people tell their stories to each other, but also to the decision-makers, increasing the pressure for a good outcome at the climate negotiations in Copenhagen in December.

This year so far we have been to the frontline of some of the most obvious impacts: with the *Esperanza* to the Pacific islands of Vanuatu, Samoa and the Cook Islands; to the headwaters of some of Asia's biggest rivers in the Himalayas; to India and its disappearing monsoon; and even to Burgundy, where the world-famous French wine industry is under enormous threat.

The quotes on the following pages are only a snapshot of what we've been told by people from all around the world who are living with the impacts of climate change. But *documenting* these stories is only the first step for Voices for Change: we also need to ensure that they are *told*. In collaboration with the Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA), we have developed an online tool to help us do just that. Our Climate Orb is an interactive tool which incorporates an animated world map, allowing people to not only read the stories we've collected on our journeys, but also to upload their own, to tell how climate change is affecting them, too.

Greenpeace and the GCCA are taking these stories directly to decision-makers. The beautifully produced booklet, *Hitting Home: Voices from the Climate Change Frontline*, has been delivered to presidents, prime ministers and climate change and environment ministers worldwide. And four of our most passionate Climate Witnesses visited New York for Climate Week – speaking at all manner of public and political events organised in the lead-up to the UN Secretary General's special Climate Change Summit at the UN on 22 September.

You can also check out Ulamila Kurai Wragg's personal account of the trip to New York on pages 10 and 11.

The most important message of the Voices for Change project is that climate change doesn't just happen in faraway places to people like Ulamila, Constance and our other Climate Witnesses. It's happening to all of us, right now - so please help Greenpeace by telling your story as well: www.greenpeace.org/myvoice



Nicola Davies

The Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA) is a bold initiative involving a growing number of national and global organisations in support of a single goal: to mobilise civil society and to galvanise public opinion in support of transformational change and rapid action to save the planet from dangerous levels of climate change. Its 'tcktcktck' project (see www.tcktcktck.org) unites people from around the world, from all walks of life, to tell our leaders that we support them in making the right deal at the Copenhagen Climate Summit. If they know we support them, they will have the political strength to act.

witnessing climate change voices for change

**Tashi
Wangchuk,
China**



Tashi Wangchuk's home near the source of the great Yangste River has been destroyed by melting permafrost: "Oh, this house... only two or three years after it had been built, cracks began to appear. The flooring also split up, allowing water to seep in during the winter. It's impossible to live here now..."

**Mr Wan Wai
Leung, Hong
Kong**



Mr Wan Wai Leung's ginseng and dried seafood store in Hong Kong was flooded within 15 minutes when the rains hit in June 2008. He asks: "How do you avoid flooding that can happen in 15 minutes? How do you cope with that kind of volume of water gushing in? The rainstorm that day cost my shop about HK\$ 3 million!" Now Mr Wan has even bigger problems: "Insurance companies happily take my money every year when the sun shines and the weather is good; then when disaster strikes nobody wants to help."

**Anureka
Borkakoti,
India**



In the northern Indian capital of Guwahat, Anurekha Borkakoti reflects that rain is no longer the same. "Climatic changes here have been very drastic. In 2007, school summer vacations had to be extended by one week due to unbearable heat, but last year's winters were extremely cold, which is peculiar because Guwahati has never had an extreme climate. The northeast is known for its greenery, its rich flora and fauna, its pleasant climate. Now, rain means apprehension. It has become a figure of speech: 'Yes, we will go out only if it doesn't rain.'

**Mutai,
India**



Mutai and his family have farmed their land in Kerala for over 60 years and have seen the unthinkable happen to their formerly lush state. "The land is so hard these days that it is unturnable in the summer season, and our ginger grows as little stubs when it should be 2 foot high...This year again, there is much less rain -you can see out there it is limited again! Five years ago we had to take a loan from the bank to install an irrigation system to artificially water the coffee plants. We never had such problems before."

Teava Iro, Cooks Islands



Born in Rarotonga, the capital of the Cooks Islands, Teava remembers his father teaching him how to fish in the lagoon where a vibrant coral garden attracted an abundance of colourful fish, but today it's another story. "There have been a lot of changes in the lagoon... certain seaweed that grows seasonally doesn't grow anymore; the coral is basically dead and easy to break and the colours of the coral don't exist anymore... we have felt the impacts of global warming on our small island, in our lagoon, and on our land; and that may just be the first wave and the second wave we may not be able to cope."

Keisha Castle Hughes, in the Cooks Islands



New Zealand actress and star of the film *Whale Rider*, Keisha travelled to the Cook Islands on board the *Esperanza* in June; she was dismayed by what she found. **"Bleached coral is a huge impact of climate change, here in Aitutaki especially. The coral heads in the lagoon act as a food source and shelter for fish; when the coral heads die due to bleaching because of rising sea temperatures, algae grows, which then causes what's known as Ciguatera poisoning. Unfortunately the fish still feed off the dead coral heads and in turn get poisoned. Then when they're caught, they pass the poison onto those who consume the fish. Richard Story - who took us out on his boat to see bleached coral in the lagoon - has had a colleague's wife pass away from Ciguatera poisoning and has been poisoned himself more than two dozen times. It affects the nervous system permanently."**

Franck Thomas, France



Franck Thomas, from the Cote D'Azur is serious about his wines; he's a *sommelier*. The principal work of a sommelier is in the area of wine procurement, storage, wine cellar rotation, and to provide expert advice to customers. Franck says that "climate change is upsetting the natural balance of the vineyards. Wines taste different; they are loosing their elegance and specificity. If this trend continues, future generations won't be able to enjoy the same fine wine as we do today."

Tonya Vanuito, Russia



Tonya is an indigenous Nenet from the Russian Arctic. Traditional reindeer herders, the Nenets are finding that climate change is having a big impact on summer feeding and breeding cycles. They tell their children that they have come into the world so they should let the land remain as it is now - with all its riches. Tonya adds, "Right! So that they don't spoil the climate, don't hurt the nature. Those people who live on the other side of the Earth - I wish they remembered that people live here, too, that we have deer!"

witnessing climate change four courageous women

Four courageous and inspirational women spent a week in New York for Climate Week New York and the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit. Ullamila, Constance, Sharon and Ursula have already had homes, jobs or food supplies affected by flooding, droughts or other disasters; disasters that are clearly becoming more regular and more intense when compared to their own past experiences.

Speaking at over a dozen different events, these passionate advocates reached out to diverse audiences including school children, representatives of the worlds' religions, diplomats and heads of state. They even participated in a direct communication outside the UN and a human art installation in Central Park.

And to each and every audience, they presented a clear, positive and uniting message. Climate change is already affecting the daily lives of millions around the planet. But it's not too late. If world leaders act in Copenhagen we can stop the worst of it; if we delay, it will be too late.





ulamila's story

When I was invited by Greenpeace Australia Pacific for the speaking tour to New York I embraced it but with a very open mind. I left my island home not knowing what to expect, except that I would be part of this great team of people working on an agenda to ensure that a fair, ambitious and binding deal is locked and sealed in Copenhagen come December.

I met the media and, being a journalist myself, got a taste of my own medicine. Plus, I was more careful with my second language, English, and did my best to captivate whatever audience I had.

But nothing prepared me for when I encountered three inspirational women – Sharon Hanshaw from Biloxi, Mississippi; Constance Okollet from Uganda; and Ursula Rakova from the Carteret Islands in Papua New Guinea. I came with an open mind and I absorbed as much as I could from them.

We were part of the 'tcktcktck Campaign' as climate witnesses. The diversity in our representation gave life to our agenda to get global leaders to act and they must act fast.

They have to sign that moral deal because as climate witnesses we are testifying that we are now living and regularly dealing with rising seas, hurricanes, eroding shorelines, vanishing islands, flash floods and much more in our daily lives.

Constance's story of hunger, Ursula's fear of her island now 'a paradise no more' and Sharon's life of rebuilding after 'Hurricane Katrina' moved me to tears. I could feel their fears and aching hearts because I am a mother of four children living on an island with receding shorelines.

My mother told me stories that I cannot repeat to my children because there is nothing here to prove that there was a creek that meandered around some swamp where they would catch little fish and feed eels. All we see today are dry beds half eaten away by the waves.

I live on the beautiful Vaima'anga beach in the Cook Islands. My fears are now mounting as we enter into the cyclone season. Yesterday we put extra nails into some new roofing irons and stashed away emergency boxes in case we have to vacate our house. We have learnt to always "prepare to expect the unexpected". Proactive rather than reacting.

We are teaching our children what to do when cyclones hit us, we are also warning them to stay away from the shores when they see big waves crashing, pounding the lawns.

After New York I felt that there was still more work needed to drive home the issue that leaders have to work on a fair deal as soon as possible.

I now see that there are many layers to this issue of climate change but I am proud to hold my corner as a climate witness. But I am not seeing the leaders doing the same.

I will moan about the leaders and their moral obligations but I refuse to be a victim of the situation. We are standing up to do our own bit making sure that we stay alive to see this through.

New York taught me that to be heard is to be seen.



Our climate witnesses catch up on the day's news - fortunately the headline's not for real; this is the spoof edition of The New York Post, produced by The Yes Men, during the Climate Week.

Our climate witnesses are some of the most potent voices on the urgency of climate action. Their stories reinforce the core message of the tcktcktck campaign – why an ambitious, fair and binding deal on climate in Copenhagen must be made – and give a human face to the catastrophic climate events around the world.

We were very pleased that these women joined Ualamila in accepting our invitation to come to New York and share their personal stories.

Constance Okollet is a community activist and chairperson of the Osukura United Women network, which includes 40 regional groups in Uganda's Osukura Subcounty. In 2007, heavy rains destroyed the homes and food supply of Constance's native village Singet and all of the residents were displaced. Starvation followed. Once the situation stabilised, the community was dealt a second blow: an unprecedented drought which dried up crops and wells, re-igniting the cycle of hunger and thirst.

Ulamila Kurai Wragg is a veteran journalist who has worked for the past 20 years in Fiji and the Cook Islands, witnessing first-hand the diverse impacts of climate change in both island countries. She is the interim coordinator for the not-for-profit Pacific WAVE Media Network and heads its Climate Change team. WAVE (Women Advancing a Vision of Empowerment) is a network of Pacific women media practitioners focused on empowering Pacific women as leaders in and through media. Ualamila lives with her husband and four children on Vaimaanga beach in Rarotonga.

Sharon Hanshaw is the Executive Director Coastal Women for Change, which began in January 2006. This group brings together community members in Biloxi, Mississippi USA, to discuss and participate in long-range planning and rebuilding. Ms. Hanshaw ran a local business and worked as a community advocate for over 20 years until Hurricane Katrina propelled her to a position of leadership in Biloxi.

Ursula Rakova was born on Han, the main island of the Carterets. A pioneer in the environmental movement, she returned home at the request of a group of Carteret Island chiefs to help form Tulele Peisa, an organisation whose mission is to voluntarily relocate 1,700 Carterets Islanders, whose islands and food supply are rapidly eroding, to three safe and secure locations on mainland Bougainville over the next 10 years. She was awarded the Pride of Papua New Guinea award in 2008 for her outstanding contribution to the environment.

witnessing climate change a personal significance

Her involvement with Greenpeace International's 'Cool IT' project means that Prajna Khanna is already busy working on climate change, as Greenpeace calls upon CEOs of major IT companies to step up to the challenge of becoming climate leaders. But, being asked to help with the Voices for Change project has brought her even closer to the issue.

Climate change pays my bills. As a communications manager at Greenpeace International, my job is to communicate the urgency of doing something to avoid runaway, catastrophic climate change, to know the latest science about it, and to find the best means to inspire people to action.

I spend many an hour behind my screen, immersed in words about the impacts of global warming, about emissions, carbon footprints, the Kyoto protocol - and sometimes, it all becomes just that - words. So, when I was assigned to the Voices for Change project - mainly because of my cultural background as an Indian that would enable us to find great stories from India - it seemed like just another task on my list to get done as best as possible.

I grew up in Delhi - one person among the teeming masses of people, the chaos, the sounds, the smells, the changes in season - all 'home'. Like every other North Indian, for me the monsoons are about romance: the smell of the wet earth after the first rains slake through the parched ground; the glistening wet green leaves of one of the greenest capitals in the world; the sheer sense of exhilaration as the rains pours down after months of relentless heat. Bollywood has long celebrated the monsoons - from yesteryears' celluloid heroines being serenaded in the rain, to the latest, scantily-clad 'hot young things' doing their version of the wet sari dance! From classical music to pop songs, the rains are perhaps the most sung about thing in India, second only to love.

However, when we landed in Delhi in June, the headlines were about families spending nights in their cars to find respite from the heat - as the grey monsoon clouds passed impotently by without a drop of rain. The monsoons just simply didn't arrive this year - the problem with this is beyond the loss of romance. In a normal year, this city of 16 million people struggles to provide adequate electricity supply to its citizens, across posh areas and slums alike. But in a year like this, when the rains don't come, the water level in the dams in the surrounding states dips so much that there is not enough power generation. This leads to 'load-shedding' or scheduled, daily power cuts around the city that last a few hours. Sometimes, there just isn't enough electricity on the grid at all, and those few hours can stretch to a day or more. This gives rise to a vicious circle - temperatures cross the 45° point with no rain, you need more power to run the fans, coolers or - if you're rich - air-conditioners; but the power available just isn't enough. Municipal water supply, which in normal circumstances is a few hours a day for all areas in the city, is also dependant on electricity. No power means no water, and that means even more heat.

Ishan feels the heat hitting against him as he makes his way to his office on his beloved Triumph motorcycle. Behind the lens for his work as a photographer, it is not intentional that he goes out looking to document climate change - climate change finds him. From the green belt in Punjab, where the farmers irrigate their fields from the toxic wastewaters of the factories in the area, to Mumbai, where sea levels are rising dramatically, to the rapidly-shrinking Gangotri glacier. "Climate change knows no boundaries," says Ishan, as he ponders over the recent past and the coming future of the climate in his city. Little children in slums line up for hours to fill up jerry cans from the one tap that gets water supply between



5pm and 6 pm daily - if there is power. The rich bore holes deep into the ground in search of a source of personal water supply - but every year, they have to bore deeper and deeper.

As we film with Ishan in Delhi, documenting the impacts of climate change to an urban setting through his eyes, it seems that almost everyone we meet has a story to tell. The spice trader in Old Delhi, moaning about his coriander crop that is steadily deteriorating in quality with annually-rising temperatures. The washerman and his clan, who service the big hotels and government residences in central Delhi: "I have to say no to business! No water, no power supply, no work." The journalist with a popular news show: "In two years I have covered so many stories of erratic weather - not just from India but from all around the world." The beautiful young actress: "I waded through neck-deep water in the freak Mumbai floods in 2005."

New highways, flashy office buildings, my young cousins earning in one month what it took me to earn in six when I lived there; India is emerging. Yet, some things are just getting worse. I feel helpless as I am told these stories and see my family - the everyday lives of ordinary people struggling to cope with the changes in climate. Why will the 'important' decision-making elected representatives of these ordinary people not wake up and listen to them? As these 'important' decision-makers sit around the table in Copenhagen in December arguing about the best possible 'deal' for their country - how can I tell them that it is far more important for them to hammer out the best possible deal for the climate?

Because climate change is not 'just' a job for me. Like millions of others, it has a very personal significance.



Ishan is a photographer who has lived in Delhi for the last 27 years. Like Constance and Sharon (see pages 10-11) his story is featured in the booklet '*Hitting Home: Stories from the Climate Change Frontline*'. His story is also being told as part of the Climate Orb project, and is featured on MTV, CNN, Al Jazeera and other networks.

"Growing up in Delhi, the rains came during my summer breaks from school and it was always an occasion. You got wet in the rain, you played in the rain. If it flooded, you threw in your toys and watched them float down the road. That was great entertainment – I think every child should have that option! Even now, as a photographer, I look forward to the rain."

"As someone who works with images, the onset of Monsoon means beautiful skies, clouds, lovely contrasts – those are things that make the city a great place to live in. Even cities like Mumbai that get flooded, even there they look forward to the rain... without the monsoon, without the rains, Mumbai wouldn't be Mumbai."

"This year, there's not a drop of rain. It's completely dry. You see clouds, but they don't really bear any rain; an occasional drizzle, that's about it...it's really hot, and it's unbearable. It's really dry, it saps you of everything."

"In the last few years, you see the occurrence of severe drought, of bad big cyclones, of forest fires – which I've actually only lately heard of, I thought they only happened in Australia...These things are all signs of global warming, of climate change...I was in Punjab last week, which is the green hub of India, producing a huge amount of food. Rain is delayed by over a month, which basically means less than 60% of agricultural land is being put to use. Apart from the economic consequences of it, from the point of food security, it's a big problem and something has to be done about it, because it's not going away. We can't deal with erratic monsoons every year – and it's getting worse."

"Climate change is something that affects everyone. It knows no boundaries...it's not class-specific, or society-specific, or country-specific. It's affecting everyone. Because of that fact, we all need to do something about it as soon as possible. World leaders need to do something about it immediately."

watching climate change looking back, looking ahead



Cindy Baxter has been working on climate issues for Greenpeace for over 18 years. We asked her to reflect on those years, and on the last one in particular, as she gets ready to go to Copenhagen...

Global Days of Action, climate camps, cabinet meetings underwater... everywhere you look, there's action on global warming, and more calls for action. When I first started working on climate at Greenpeace, back in 1991, many environmental organisations weren't working on this issue. Now it seems that everybody is.

From unions to development groups, to grass roots movements – so many people are getting involved, at their local regional, national and international level. The world is mobilising on this issue like never before. But where are the governments? Has anything changed? Will a Nobel Peace prize make a difference?

Back in the early 1990s, we were negotiating the Climate Convention, due to be signed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 (Kyoto is the Protocol to this convention). Our biggest obstacle was the US government, with President George Bush Senior and his sidekick John Sununu who was beholden to the fossil fuel industry. Oh, and Dick Cheney.

The US was in the middle of a massive advertising campaign against the climate science, a campaign driven by big oil and coal. Would Bush sign the convention in Rio? He did in the end, but only after the US had spent a considerable amount of time watering it down first. But in the end, the climate convention was agreed and Bush signed it.

Fast forward to the mid-1990s, when President Clinton and his VP Al Gore came into power. Given that Gore had written a book about global warming, we hoped that things would be different. But the oil and coal industries continued on their anti-science campaign, one that continues today - although it's rare to hear that any big company will challenge the science of climate change these days. Indeed, a recent proposal by the US Chamber of Commerce to run a trial on the climate science saw a number of big companies, including Apple, Pacific Gas and Electric, and Exelon quit, and Nike leave the board.

The US administration under Clinton watered down the Kyoto agreement to a mere 5% emissions cut by 2012. We all knew then that this wouldn't be enough to stop dangerous climate change. But it was a start. They said it wouldn't get through – but it did.

The power that big business had over the US Congress drove a Senate vote against the Kyoto Protocol to a massive 95 votes to 0. Gore and Clinton didn't even try to get a bill into Congress to ratify Kyoto. Gore did what he could – and signed Kyoto.

Enter the next Bush – Dubya – and his oil henchman Cheney and the US abandons the Kyoto protocol altogether. The power of the US corporates was never so great as under the Bush/Cheney regime. Scientists were gagged. The climate sceptics now ran the key senate committees. Oilmen were in the White House.

It was around this time that US fingers began to be pointed at China, and other big developing countries for not taking any action, using their rising emissions as an excuse for inaction at home. This became the mantra for the US administration, which conveniently forgot what it promised when it signed the Climate convention in Rio – that it promised to act first because of its historical responsibility.

But Kyoto was ratified – it came into force without the US. Then, in 2007, we managed to get the US back into the negotiations – the Bush administration caved in to international pressure.

Finally, this year, we saw the inauguration of a president who actually mentioned global warming in his speech. We cheered. The Nobel Peace Prize Committee was so excited that, in early February, it nominated President Barack Obama for a peace prize, weeks after he came into office.

You can imagine our excitement at the first appearance of US Special Climate Envoy Todd Stern at the March climate talks in Bonn. "The United States recognises our unique responsibility both as the largest historic emitter of greenhouse gases and as a country with important human, financial, and technological capabilities and resources," he told delegations from more than 200 countries, to resounding and extended applause.

"The science is clear, the threat is real, the facts on the ground are outstripping the worst-case scenarios. The costs of inaction or inadequate action are unacceptable."



That moment was probably this year's high point in the climate talks. We were all full of hope that the US would finally come to the party on climate change. What would they bring to the table? But questions surfaced almost immediately. What about President Obama's stated goal of reducing US emissions by 0% by 2020? How did this equate with his promise to bring science into the heart of policymaking in the White House?

Things started to unravel when we saw the US legislation come into the Congress. The Waxman Bill – which would commit the US to a 4% cut by 2020 (at 1990 levels). Hold on, don't we have to cut emissions by 40% by 2020 in order to keep global temperature rise to 2°C? What happened to the other 36%?

Worse than that, it seemed the US was forgetting the 'unique responsibility' outlined by Stern. It was also basing its emissions cuts on 2005 levels, not 1990. That sounds very geeky – why would it make a difference? Well for a start, it looks much better to your domestic audience to say you're going for a 20% cut rather than 4%.

As we began to grapple with the 600-page Waxman bill, we realised that there was a lot more that we didn't like about it. The Bill was supposed to drive renewable energy. Yet it involves a giveaway bonanza for the fossil fuel industry, particularly coal. Essentially, the bill would allow the US energy sector to continue to pump out CO₂ for another two decades while throwing money at dodgy offset projects offshore.

How has this come about? A quick look at the lobbying figures brings it all into focus. Big oil, coal and agriculture interests have spent, literally, billions lobbying the Congress to get their way. American Electric Power, the US's largest coal utility company, spent more than \$5 million in lobbying congress in the first half of this year. Greenpeace exposed a fake campaign cooked up by the American Petroleum institute that organised a 'grassroots' (we call it 'astroturf') coalition campaign in key states. The US coal industry has been caught out doing similar things, including getting a lobby firm to write fake letters to key Senators opposing the bill.

As the year has worn on, and the US legislation has been watered down further, it is now clear that the US has no intention of improving this target. We've watched the US negotiators try to systematically weaken the Copenhagen deal to match their own weak target. But worse than that – the finger-pointing at China, Brazil and other big developing countries has now become firmly established in even this US administration's rhetoric. For some reason the US thinks that its historical responsibility (accounting for around 30% of the climate change we're feeling today) is not relevant.

China and the other big developing country emitters ARE acting. We put together a comparison between China and the US and it's clear who is taking the action. Not the US. For example, the US has a 2015 target for vehicle fuel efficiency – a target which China has already reached. China has a renewable energy target, the US has none. Brazil, Indonesia and India are also taking action.

The world appears to be waiting for the US domestic legislation to get through Congress – but we have to ask what difference that would make? What would commitment to a 4% emissions cut by 2020 do to help bring about a fair, ambitious and binding deal in Copenhagen?

So what can be done?

President Obama has to lead. He has to bring his country with him on the climate issue. He must rise above the big industry interests pushing Congress, and take his international leadership, his Nobel Peace prize, seriously.

We know that we cannot change the science. That's very clear. The only thing that can change is the political will. Will Obama go to Oslo for his peace prize then just go home again? Or will he come to Copenhagen for the climate summit? This is his challenge.

He says he's committed to climate action. So, let's see him do it. He must come to Copenhagen and make the world of difference for the climate – and put the history of US intransigence on this issue behind him. Now is the time for global leadership. With that, anything is possible.



In numbers...

Let's compare the world's two biggest emitters: China and the US

CO₂ emissions per person

China:	4.6 tonnes
US:	19.1 tonnes

Private cars for every 1000 people

China:	17 cars
US:	445 cars

Current fuel economy standards

China: 35.8 miles a gallon. The proposed new standard is 42.2 miles a gallon by 2015.

US: 25 miles a gallon. The proposed new standard is 35.5 miles a gallon by 2016.

Renewables targets

China: Share of renewable energy to be 10% by 2010, and 15% by 2020.

US: No national goals, but 28 States have their own targets with variable levels and timetables. Additionally, 5 States have voluntary targets.

...so, what exactly is the US waiting for?

watching climate change the age of stupid

***The Age of Stupid*
enjoyed the biggest
premiere in film history.
Broadcast from New
York to satellite capable
cinemas around the
world it reached a million
people in 24 hours.**

**Greenpeace
supported the
effort in 26
countries, from
Argentina to
Thailand, to
Norway. It marked
the high point of a
collaboration with
the film that went
back to December
2008. Greenpeace
International's
Martin Lloyd
tells us more**



It's late September, and John Murphy, Greenpeace logistics co-ordinator is getting worried. For months a team has been preparing to ascend the Himalayas equipped for a live, satellite broadcast. A succession of helicopter flights have been forced down or abandoned by the weather, and John would later write that Shiva, owner of these mighty mountains "was flicking away our helicopters like bugs".

The flights were only necessary because heavy rains and landslides have blocked the roads. Denied a route by air the team tried again, clearing the road by hand. Now, with six hours to go they have just 2000 meters of ascent to go, but there is no satellite signal, monsoon rains are pouring down and visibility is limited. Months of planning are about to be washed out.

Six hours later in New York, Franny Armstrong, director of the climate docu-drama-animation *The Age of Stupid* is addressing an audience that includes Kofi Annan, Mary Robinson and Heather Graham. As she speaks, her words are relayed live to more than 500 movie theatres across North and South America.

"And now, live from the Himalayas..."

Himalayan sunshine blazes out of the screen. From the roof of the world-renowned Indian film director Shekhar Kapur delivers his message. The glaciers are retreating, disappearing. Without the glaciers the water supply for India and China is threatened. Billions face starvation.

"This is not about our children any more. This is happening now, in our lifetime."

The premise of *The Age of Stupid* is straightforward. A man living alone in the devastated world of 2055 looks back at 'old' footage from 2008 and asks "Why didn't we stop climate change when we had the chance?"

His review of the past includes interviews with children displaced by the war in Iraq; a young woman struggling with the impact of oil extraction on her home in Nigeria; a UK wind developer trying to get a wind farm built over the objections of the local community and Alvin, who rescued over 100 people from the flooding of New Orleans. It is Alvin, a lifelong employee of Shell, who gives the film its title, as he muses about how future generations might refer to our period of history - "The age of ignorance? The age of stupid?"

The fictional sequences in the film depict a future where catastrophic climate change has taken hold. Chillingly they are based on mainstream science. The highly-respected UK Meteorological Office reviewed the science in the film and concluded that "*The climate science in The Age of Stupid is based on that of the international climate research community including the Met Office Hadley Centre, as assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and accepted by the world's governments.*" The fictional portion of the film includes shots of London flooded by a storm surge and Las Vegas abandoned to the desert. Reviewing the film, *The Guardian* wrote that it was "The first successful dramatisation of climate change to reach the big screen."

THE AGE OF STUPID



It was a desire for impact that drove the idea of the global premiere. Director Franny Armstrong was previously best known for her film *McLibel*, which chronicled the efforts of a couple of activists to defend themselves against a lawsuit brought by McDonalds after they alleged (correctly) that, among other things, McDonalds exploited children through its advertising. Like the trial itself the *McLibel* film was a piece of activism, and *The Age of Stupid* is no different.

For the global premiere the plan was simple. Screen the film in New York, where the world's heads of state were assembling for a special session of the United Nations on Climate Change. Arrange an eco-friendly premier complete with green carpet, guests arriving by eco-friendly boats rather than limousines, and live music from Moby, playing on a bicycle powered sound system. Then follow up the film with a discussion including the world's top climate scientist Rajendra Pachauri, Kofi Annan, Mary Robinson, and of course, climate witnesses live from the Himalayas and Indonesian Rain Forest.

This model of 'watch the film then talk about the solution' would be replicated around the world. The latest generation of satellite cinemas could relay events in New York live to the rest of the world, and national premieres would feature local activists, politicians and business people talking about how to fight climate change. There's no denying the impact the film has had. It's been shown to climate negotiators and politicians around the world. The White House requested a copy, although there's no word on who watched it. The UK deputy Prime Minister, John Prescott, arranged for it to be screened in UK schools. And, the President of the Maldives chose the UK premiere to announce that the Maldives would become the first carbon neutral country in the world.



Pete Postlethwaite plays man living alone in a devastated world of 2055

Crowd Funding

The Age of Stupid was funded by ordinary people from all round the world. 228 individuals and groups - including a hockey team and a women's health centre - invested £450,000 between 2004 and 2006 to make the film. The investors are entitled to a share of the profits from the film - if there are any.

By using this 'crowd sourcing' approach it was possible to make the film without securing the backing of a major studio or controlling investor. It also meant that the crew could get started early, making just part of the film, before showing the work in progress to more potential investors.

When it came to launching the film, 25 investors contributed £150,000 for the UK distribution and publicity, and then another campaign was launched to fund the global premier. A glance at *The Age of Stupid* website (<http://www.ageofstupid.net/money>) shows the investment financing everything from a bicycle powered pop-corn machine to onsite toilets for the New York premier.

Crowd-sourcing has been described as the future of funding for documentary film making. It offers all sorts of benefits to the film makers. According to director Franny Armstrong, the benefits include:

- No executive producers or money men telling you which film to make;
- No restrictions on how widely the film can be distributed (see Indie Screenings below)



Indie Screenings

There are plenty of ways to distribute a film, but most of them involve convincing a cinema chain to give it a run, and relying on an advertising campaign to make sure the cinema is full. That's not an option for a documentary like *The Age of Stupid*. So to reach the maximum number of people they've created a service called Indie Screenings. Here's how it works.

Anyone in the world is now able to buy a licence to screen *The Age of Stupid* from www.indiescreenings.net whenever and wherever they like. The website calculates the licence according to who you are, if you plan to charge for tickets, where you plan to screen, how many people you're screening to and where you are in the world. So the cost of showing the film to a class of schoolchildren in Delhi is far less than showing it to a group of bankers in New York.

The hope is that people all over the world will replicate the model of the global premiere. First watch the film - and then talk with the audience about what we can do to stave off climate change. At the time of writing, 700 screenings had been organised in the UK, and from 24 October Indie Screenings made *The Age of Stupid* available worldwide.

watching climate change the stephanie tunmore diaries

Working for Greenpeace isn't all just about scaling smokestacks and hanging banners. Somebody's got to go to all those high-level, never-ending political meetings and deliver Greenpeace's messages to the decision-makers up close and personal. Somebody's got to keep apace of the breaking news and the behind-the-scenes gossip. And somebody's got to endure the long, lonely hours of nothing but a pot of tea and a bagful of chocolates and snacks just to keep her going. Still what's a girl to do...?

We take a sneak peak into the diary of Stephanie Tunmore, Greenpeace International Communications Officer extraordinaire – and the helter-skelter world of big meetings, big decisions and... well...big snacks!



Oct 14:

1.30pm: Head to Heathrow airport for my flight to Washington DC. Joy! Eight hours in economy with my knees under my chin while the air recycling system sucks all the moisture from my skin. Still, I'm looking forward to being in DC again. It's been a couple of years since my last visit. Wonder if Obama's Washington will feel different?

Oct 19:

5.30am: Up ridiculously early to pack for New York. Productive few days in Washington office planning for UN Climate Summit and Pittsburgh G20 meeting. No time for socialising unfortunately. Catching all kinds of abuse from friends on Facebook for not making time to see them while here.

8am: Get a lift to the Greenpeace warehouse to brief the G20 activists before catching the train to NYC. Feel completely in awe of this bunch of young enthusiasts who are preparing to risk their liberty to send a message to world leaders in Pittsburgh next week.

10.30am: Give a brief update on the current state of the international climate negotiations and what we expect from the UN Climate Summit in New York and the G20 meeting then check out one of the completed G20 banners. OMG! It's huge. It's going to take some spectacular team work and sharp coordination to hang this monster from the bridge.

4pm: Arrive NY and check out the hotel room that will be home to three of us and HQ to many more for the next few days. We've been upgraded to a room with a terrace! Run in and out of the room like excited teenagers taking in views of the Empire State Building on one side and the Hudson River on the other. This is great as haven't managed to do any sight-seeing in four trips to the city. Now just have to step outside and look up.

5pm: Shop locally for provisions. Will need to feed and water the large ever changing group of people coming and going from 'HQ'. Found English tea bags in supermarket. Expensive – but what price home comforts?

Oct 20:

10am: First meeting of the day - out on the terrace. Sun is shining, Empire State is gleaming and the Hudson is twinkling. Sip my giant mug of tea and think how different this is to most meetings in the 'field'. Heated discussion/disagreement about some detail of the Pittsburgh plans pulls me out of reverie and reminds me - not on holiday.

12pm: Several people head down to Central Park to join in the aerial photo of a human clock organised by NGO partners from tcktcktck. Stay behind in manner of Cinderella to finalise documents for Tuesday (and drink tea).

2.50pm: The UK office has heard Gordon Brown is going to announce tonight that he will attend the Copenhagen meeting in December! Great! That should put pressure on other leaders to go as well. Need to prepare a quote for media.

4pm: Unseemly row has broken out over who gets the unexpectedly available spare VIP ticket to the Age of Stupid premiere tonight.

5pm: VIP issue resolved but now being treated to tortuous discussion about who is holding the tickets, where they are staying, how everyone will meet up..... Honestly. We manage to pull off the most complicated and spectacular actions, barely missing a beat but sometimes... 'Herding Cats' is a well-worn internal expression and for good reason.

6pm: Full meeting of campaigners, communicators, políticos to run through the plans for the week. So much going on. Working with Tcktcktck to bring climate witnesses from impacted communities to NY to tell their stories; participating in the global premiere of the Age of Stupid tomorrow; Greenpeace head honcho attending some of the UN sessions; media run-through; update of G20 plans.

11pm: The last 'guest' finally gone. Trouble with being the designated HQ is everyone wants to hang out when the meetings are over. Note to self: stop buying chocolate and snacks. Time for bed.



Oct 21:

10am: Hearing exciting rumours that the Chinese PM will announce a target for reducing CO₂ during his UN speech tomorrow. GP China thinks it's a distinct possibility. This could be huge. If China steps up in this way it will call the US bluff and it and the other industrialised countries will have nowhere to hide.

10.50am: Sounds like registration for the UN won't be open today, as they're observing the Muslim holiday of Eid. M has gone to investigate.

2pm: Call from M. UN registration won't be open today and won't open until 9am tomorrow. Problem is the opening session starts at 9am as well and there will be hundreds trying to register. This is not clever. How on earth will we pick up credentials, get into the building and be seated in time for the speeches?

Oct 22:

7am: Much to-ing and fro-ing as we prepare for today's UN Climate Summit. Everyone in their conference finery, wearing it with varying degrees of confidence and comfort. D borrows the iron to get rid of creases in his seldom worn jacket. J grabs a last minute coffee while P tries to herd people (cats?) together and out the door.

8am: J and I will stay at the hotel and listen to the speeches via the web whilst the others queue to register. No internet in the room though so will have to sit in the lobby with our laptops. Have to compete for seats with other hotel residents. Can't they go out and photograph something? The future of the planet is at stake here.

10am: Can't believe that I am listening to a US President telling the UN that climate change is an urgent problem and we all have to act. Sooo different from the last eight years of Bush denial. Unfortunately by the end of speech, realise that Obama has not really offered anything new and certainly isn't planning to do what is necessary to keep the world safe.

11am: Much anticipated speech from China's Hu Jintao doesn't contain any numbers. Disappointing. Talks about reducing CO₂ by a 'significant margin' though. A quick chat with Greenpeace China confirms this is an important step forward, even without the numbers.

12pm: Japan re-announced its target of reducing emissions by 25% by 2020. Strongest target to date from an industrialised country, although the devil could still be in the details.

Major coordination nightmare as we put together a Greenpeace response for the media. Two of us in the hotel lobby, five now inside the UN and Greenpeace China somewhat further away...! Thank goodness for Skype - although these multi-way messaging conversations can really mess with your mind... bit like talking on the phone with a massive time delay.

12.20pm: Heated phone/skype discussion about Hu's mention of nukes in his speech. Was he announcing a new policy? Bring the nukes campaigners into the discussion. Finally decide should focus on the CO₂ reduction and just have a response to the nukes question in the back pocket.

bread
tomato
onion
garlic
mush
red w
pastn
parm

1pm: Media statement done and dusted and time to get changed and join the others in the UN HQ. Need to start from scratch with the primping as rolled straight out of bed and down into the lobby this morning and now looking and feeling a bit rumpled and probably smelling a little - although everyone too polite to mention it.

2.30pm: Registration still a nightmare! Delegates queuing round the block for accreditation and photo-badges. Queue for half hour in the wrong place, get sent somewhere else and end up back where I started. Feet hurt. Realise once again that elegance (and height) are incompatible with comfort and change into flats. Some lessons take a while to learn.

7.30pm: Climate Summit over. Rush back to hotel for debrief meeting. Set out snacks (bet nobody took time to eat today) and drinks and wait. Feels a bit like I'm hosting a cocktail party - will anyone turn up? Or will I be forced to consume my bodyweight in party food?

8pm: Catch up with the others and share the various different experiences from the day. General agreement that the Climate Summit was a disappointment and a missed opportunity for world leaders. Just going by the rhetoric you could be forgiven for thinking governments really get the problem and are doing all they can to solve it.....then you look at what is actually being done and realise that it's all talk no action.

11pm: Beddy-byes. Feels a bit lonely now as so many have already left for Pittsburgh.

Oct 23:

10am: Sitting in the hotel lobby checking email for news of what's happening in Pittsburgh. Nothing yet.

10.44am: Yay! Banner is deployed and international press release is out.

11.15am: Photos coming in - they look great. "Danger: Climate Destruction Ahead. Reduce CO₂ Now". The local 'trafficcam' is pointed at the bridge and can watch it all happen online. Greenpeace kicks bottom!!!!

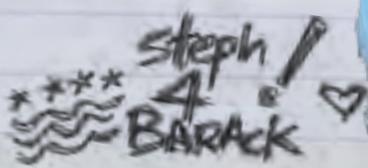
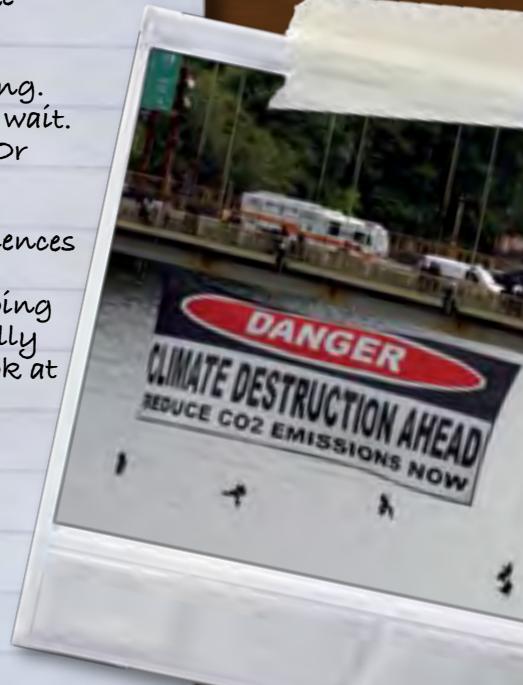
11.30am: What a brilliant scene-setter for tomorrow's Heads of State meeting.

2pm: Back over to the UN building to prepare a press statement on the high level meeting on tropical deforestation. M managed to get into the meeting so another high-tec phone/text/email conversation with him inside and me in the UN cafeteria to sort out the wording. I love technology.

7.30pm: Back to the hotel to pack and get an early night. Leaving for Pittsburgh tomorrow at stupid o'clock. Excited to meet up with the rest of the team again and see how the G20 meeting unfolds. They could really make some serious headway if they choose to. Won't hold my breath though.

Message from the Editors: Stephanie Tunmore is one of our treasured assets. The calm, professional exterior she presents to her colleagues and to the outside world should - under no circumstances and in no way whatsoever - be undermined by the publication of this secret diary, which we stole from her handbag while she went off in search of an English breakfast tea and a chocolate chip cookie one morning in the Amsterdam office. Really not.

The politics of climate change is a serious business. And we're chuffed to pieces, and truly indebted, that Stephanie showed the lighter side of it all here and brought some fun to The Quarterly. We love her to bits.





chronicling climate change the arctic expedition



Greenpeace International's John Bowler, has been busy since last year planning our climate work towards the Copenhagen Climate Summit. He had to take stock of the science – what does the science say about warming, by how much will sea level rise and by when, and what causes it, what will the impacts be on communities, what is the source of the problem, and how can we stop it? This led to looking at a variety of options. One that emerged very early on as a possible part of the campaign was the Arctic. John tells us more about this landmark expedition...

Climate impacts on the Arctic are clear. They are many. And they have global ramifications. Put simply: Arctic ice is melting, sea levels are rising, and city after city in country after country will be inundated. The outcome: well, how many of you remember Kevin Costner's *Waterworld*?

To cut a long story short, we decided to mount a major ship-based science expedition to the Arctic. In particular we focused much of our attention around Greenland glaciers (following up on work we had done there in previous years), finishing with research into the sea ice in the high north, west of Norway's Svalbard archipelago.

Apart from the scientific work the expedition was a major challenge. It was the highest latitude a Greenpeace ship had ever been (north or south); we think that it was the first time that any ship had navigated Nares Straits in June (we are still trying to confirm this, Nares Strait is usually blocked by sea ice and not navigable until August or September); and we were so far north that our usual satellite communications system would not work, so we had to seek out a new system. And, as always, the sea can be cruel.

On June 10, the *Arctic Sunrise* left Amsterdam on its voyage, a voyage that would not see her arrive back in her home port for four months. The theme of the expedition was urgency, the fact that even the worst-case science-backed climate scenarios are being outstripped by events on the ground, in the water, and on the ice.

This was a great opportunity for Greenpeace to work with some of the world's leading climate scientists and glaciologists, joining forces and expertise to highlight the reality and severity of climate change impacts in the region.

But the expedition was not only about science. In order for it to be successful from a campaign perspective, it needed to communicate in a simple way what is happening and encourage and generate public engagement, and to then translate that engagement into political pressure. Much of this was done via the stunning images captured by our on-board photographer and videographer. These images were featured on TV, websites the world over and CNN ran a weekly video blog from on board ice expert Eric Phillips.



We also had what the ship's crew called a media-fest the week of 18-25 August. The *Sunrise* came into the small harbour of Tasiilaq and the global media descended. They were all there: CNN, TF1 (France), ARD, ZDF and RTL (Germany), AP, The Guardian (UK), The Economist (UK), Headlines Today (India), Liberation (France), Al Jazeera.

Hugo Moran, a Spanish socialist politician, and friend of Spanish Prime Minister Zapatero, also arrived to see first hand how climate change affects the Arctic.

Also on board, for part of the trip, was a Chinese journalist who wrote for the 163.com website, one of the largest in the world with a readership of over 8 million. This was particularly important as China is one of the key countries in the Copenhagen Climate Summit negotiations.

But back to the science. Our first stop on our quest for knowledge of the effects of climate change on the Arctic was at 80°N latitude at the Petermann and Humboldt glaciers. These are two of the most northern glaciers in the world, and like other outlet glaciers in Greenland, they buttresses the massive Greenland Ice Sheet, helping to stabilise it and preventing it from flowing into the sea. On board the *Sunrise* for this particular leg was a team led by Dr Jason Box of the Ohio State University. Dr Box and his team used GPS and radar to measure the rate of ice flow, ice strain and other factors that will help them determine the glaciers' sensitivity to climate change. They also gathered data to identify the role water plays in sub-glacial melt, since depending on depth, water can melt a glacier between 5 and 25 times more efficiently than air.

In 2005, the *Arctic Sunrise* visited southeast Greenland with the team of Drs Gordon Hamilton and Leigh Stearns from the University of Maine. During this time, Hamilton and Stearns discovered that Kangerdluqssuaq and Helheim glaciers had nearly tripled and doubled their flow speeds in just a matter of years. A glacier's speed foretells not only the rate with which climate change is affecting the Arctic, but also the rate at which it drains ice from the Greenland Ice Sheet into the sea.

So the next stops were return visits to Kangerdluqssuaq and Helheim glaciers, once again with Gordon and Leigh on board, to continue their work from four years ago. They were joined by a team from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute led by Dr Fiamma Straneo, who examined sea water salinity and temperature around and at the terminus of the glaciers. Their theory is that warm ocean currents come into contact with Greenland's outlet glaciers, accelerating melt in a way that has not been reflected by models which predict ice melt and sea level rise. The *Arctic Sunrise* then proceeded to a very remote and little studied outlet glacier - called '79 Glacier' because of its location at 79°N latitude - which is particularly sensitive to oceanic warming because of its extensive floating ice tongue.

The significance of this work cannot be understated. If they are correct, then Greenland's outlet glaciers are in effect being attacked from below (by warmer waters) as well as from above (by rising air temperatures). This has obvious and significant implications for the response of glaciers to climate change, and as a consequence for the stability of the Greenland ice sheet that those glaciers anchor, and therefore of course global sea level rise.

The team was amazed to discover that warm ocean currents reach the front of all three glaciers studied, and drive substantial submarine melting not just in summer but throughout the entire year. Just as importantly, they discovered that apparent changes are starting to manifest themselves on Greenland's northeast coast, far from the conventionally thought of sources of atmospheric and oceanic heat. Data analysis is still underway, but these observations demonstrate that potentially the entire Greenland Ice Sheet is prone to rapid changes of the kind seen so far in only in the west and southeast.

The last part of the scientific work brought the ship and crew out to the sea ice in the high north. The sea ice of the Arctic Ocean is declining in extent and thickness. Dr. Peter Wadhams, head of the polar oceans physics group at the University of Cambridge, and on-board scientist for this work, believes that even the most pessimistic scenarios are too optimistic, and that by 2030 the Arctic Ocean will be ice-free in summer. Wadhams and his team of researchers measured the melt rates of pressure ridges, the mini-mountain ranges formed when ice floes grind into each other. These pressure ridges are prime polar bear habitat, and Wadhams' findings will help shed further light on the future of the Arctic's iconic species.

On 17 September, while the *Arctic Sunrise* was still working in the sea-ice, the National Snow and Ice Data Centre announced that this year, 2009, was the third lowest sea-ice extent since recordings began. First and second lowest were 2007 and 2008.

All in all, a great expedition, a great science team, and a wonderful captain and crew.

One thing, which I would like to finish with, is to quote from a letter from Cambridge University's Prof. Wadhams, which he sent following his time on board and which, I have to admit, makes me so proud of our crew. The letter says that "*The support offered by the whole crew on board was amazing – unstinted, professional, and far better than I normally find on government-owned research ships.*"

Hey Prof, you can come back anytime!



◀ **Tiny Arctic Sunrise in melting ice**

This image is designed to be used large, perhaps an image that can never work on the web. It is an aerial taken by the camera that we built and fixed underneath the belly of the helicopter. Being hidden from our view in the cockpit, there is a random quality to many of the images that I made with the set-up as I couldn't look through the viewfinder when I made the exposure. The ship lies hidden amongst these tiny fragments of rapidly diminishing sea ice. Being up there in the helicopter effectively looking down at your home is a strange experience, but a welcome one. There are many days when we're at sea and unable to go anywhere and here too the ship starts to feel smaller and smaller!

Arctic Sunrise at the edge of the Petermann glacier ▶

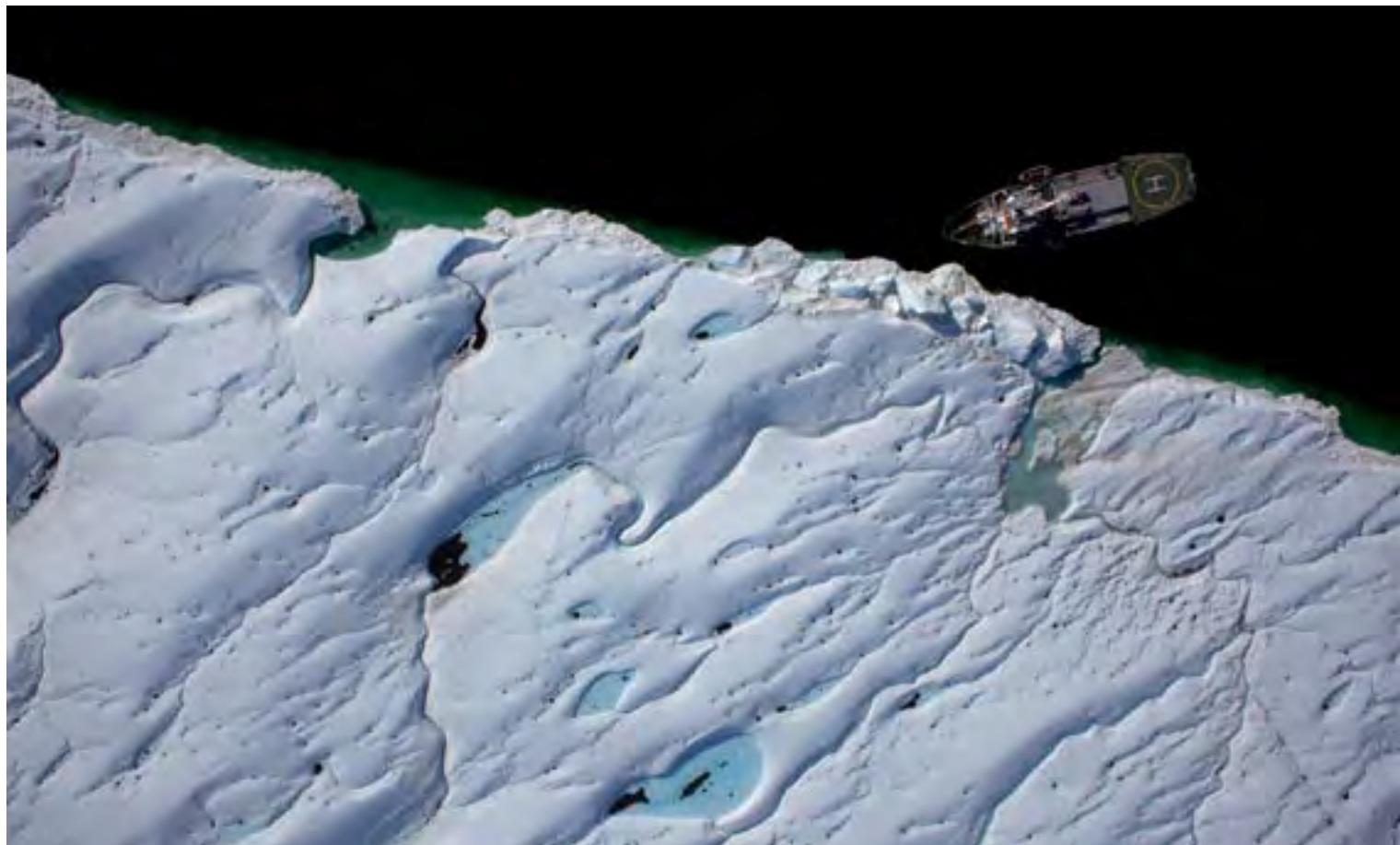
This is an image that we made 'on the way home'. 'Home' because we were going back to the ship after working on the ice all day. 'We' because this is an image that is made with the pilot. We bolted a camera onto the bottom of the chopper which later became known as the 'heli-cam', Martin used all his skill and judgement to fly at just the point where the camera (that we couldn't see) was passing over the ship. So let's call this Martin's picture, like so many of the images from the expedition, pictures made by a team.

The other thing that I like about this image is the colours of the water; on the glacier we have pools of that bright blue, at the fjord's edge we have green water. As a photographer I love it when I can tell a story with colour and here is one of those moments; the colour describes the salinity of the two types of water and alludes to a bigger story of melt itself. Glacial water is made from melting ice and contains no salt, the fjord water which is acting on the glacier, contains salt. The scientists call this point the 'ice-ocean interface', they tell us it is a place that has possibly been overlooked, a place that much of the expedition focussed on.

chronicling climate change the photography of nick cobbing

Joining us for the 2009 Arctic expedition was long-time Greenpeace photographer **Nick Cobbing**. Nick is a photojournalist and photographic artist, currently living in the UK. His work focuses primarily on landscape and humankind's changing relationship with the natural world. His work has been honoured by Time magazine's Pictures of the Year feature, recognised by major photography awards, profiled in Photo District News and selected by photo yearbooks such as American Photography. Within photojournalism his work has been reproduced across the spectrum of international news magazines and natural history publications, notably The Sunday Times Magazine, Mare and Geo.

The Quarterly is very proud to bring you a selection of 13 of Nick's pictures from the expedition, chosen and narrated by Nick himself.





The kayak ravine ▲

These ravines are striking in their own right and are very much part of the story of the glacier, in this picture, Petermann Glacier. The winding river some 10 to 20 metres across is part of the complex 'hydrology' that governs the glacier's movement towards the sea, it is a property of its melting and further increases its melt. Rivers have been used to aid story telling since the beginning of time, they offer a sense of narrative and this one is no different. The river runs through the centre of the glacier which is 15 km wide. It runs through the part of the glacier where most melting occurs and empties into a plunge pool, not far from the end of the glacier, where deep under the tongue of Petermann it will meet salt water from the fjord. The kayaking looks like a bit of fun, who wouldn't want to kayak along a ravine like this? But there is science here

too, there was data, there were instruments and the people in the kayaks carried a radar and antenna here for good reason. They figured that they could use the radar to map the surface below, to penetrate the ice with a signal that would bounce back containing valuable information about the underlying topography. The transmitter is one kayak, the receiver in another and between them the antenna stretched out along the surface of that bright blue water. Several days later in what turned out to be a nail-biting finish, this image dripped pixel by pixel down a painfully slow satellite connection to a picture desk in London, meeting a newspaper deadline by a hair. The other heroes in this story, John and Daphne on the picture desk, deserve credit for it getting a double page spread in a major national newspaper.

Glaciologist going home. ▶

We dropped Alun on the extreme edge of this glacier, the pilot just hovered with one skid barely touching the surface. It's not a place where you want to land or even lose power for a second. We discussed where we would all sit and I wanted to sit in the front on the same side. But due to equipment and the way the helicopter is fitted out, I found myself on the opposite side, if I'm honest a little grumpy! But this image worked better than anything I could have made close-up, the fragility of that edge is there and Alun's vulnerability, it really is a highly dangerous place to work. I chose the picture because of the case and his body language, it is akin to a commuter in the city, rushing to the office. I like pictures that collide worlds, something that the viewer recognises and something that is perhaps extreme, that they haven't seen. Perhaps where these two frames of reference meet, they stop and think.



Iceberg arch ▶

What picture could I make that adds anything to a natural feature like this? It towered above the ship, and was twice as wide, too. Through the centre, I would guess once gushed tonnes of glacial water, somewhere within the glacier. I asked every glaciologist I met how that feature was formed and each gave me a different story. Wanting to write lengthy scientific captions about the Roethlisberger Channels (google it!) and englacial hydrology, I had to scale back my speculation. Instead let's just look at it as a wonder of nature, something elemental made by the actions of water and wind upon frozen and compacted snow. We discovered it in passing and I put in many requests to go back to it, becoming slightly obsessed I guess. And to their credit, the bridge and the crew made it happen, my fairy godmother. The two figures are Sarah the Bosun and Alun one of the glaciologists, I try and imagine a story to go with a picture and here I figured the picture could be about a glaciologist making some outdoor lecture, "Hey come and look at this iceberg". Alun made a joke of this and when they walked onto it, he grabbed Sarah's hand and skipped across the ice. As with some of the other science pictures there is risk here, generally 'normal people' do not walk on glaciers, it is considered foolhardy for reasons that you can probably guess. Hopefully that small risk is justified, that here is another tiny Arctic story that might stop someone somewhere in their tracks.







▲ **Arne Sorensen, ice pilot.** This is a portrait of Arne 'ice-piloting' on the bridge. I didn't know what an ice pilot was when I was a kid, but I think if someone had told me what one was, then I would have decided to be one when I grew up. The word conveys romance and of course any portrait of Arne is going to play to that. There are only so many places on the ship to take pictures and over 101 days I guess certain places stand out and this location is one of those. I hung out below the

bridge windows regularly when we were in the ice, seeing the potential for a reflection against the figure in the glass; you might call this 'visual goal-hanging'. It helps because Arne has these sharp blue-green eyes that match the sea and also this job that no one has ever heard of, but would have wanted to be if only they'd known it were possible. It also helps that because it is the bridge and those on watch have to keep a clear view, they clean the windows every day.





▲ **Rough sea through port-hole.** The *Arctic Sunrise*, lovely though she is, has a reputation and no collection of images taken during a voyage onboard would be complete without a picture like this; I would be missing a chapter in the story if I didn't include it. I could equally show a picture of Melanie the head campaigner gallantly trying to work as she lay on the couch in the lounge, so sick she couldn't stand, or Geerard the second mate completing his watch on a rolling bridge

carrying a bucket. I was told that on the worst day of that weather, only 4 members of the crew had not experienced some level of seasickness. One of the many nick-names of the *Sunrise* is the 'washing machine', so here is the door of that washing machine, look at it for a minute and be glad that you are not in there and if you are jealous that one of your friends has been to this wonderful place, console yourself that one day they got so ill that they wanted to come home!



◀ Walruses

I've chosen this photograph because of the flipper placed on the walrus' back. I'm wary of looking at animals in purely human terms but sometimes I cannot escape that sense that we all have. There is something about the relationship in the photograph that makes me think of my own relationships, it makes me think of who I am with, who I have left behind and who I am close to. I think this photograph was made half way through the voyage, when I'm missing my daughter at home and also still integrating with the crew, a time when we're all working out our friendships on board. On a long voyage all these friendships and working relationships are key and I think any crew-member you ask, would say it takes hard work to get it right and that survival onboard depends on doing this. So there you have it, who matters enough in your life that you would reach out with a flipper?

Before we get too emotional I should add that these walruses are sitting on sea ice and unless our world leaders get out their collective flippers and sign some binding agreements with them, that sea ice is going to disappear.

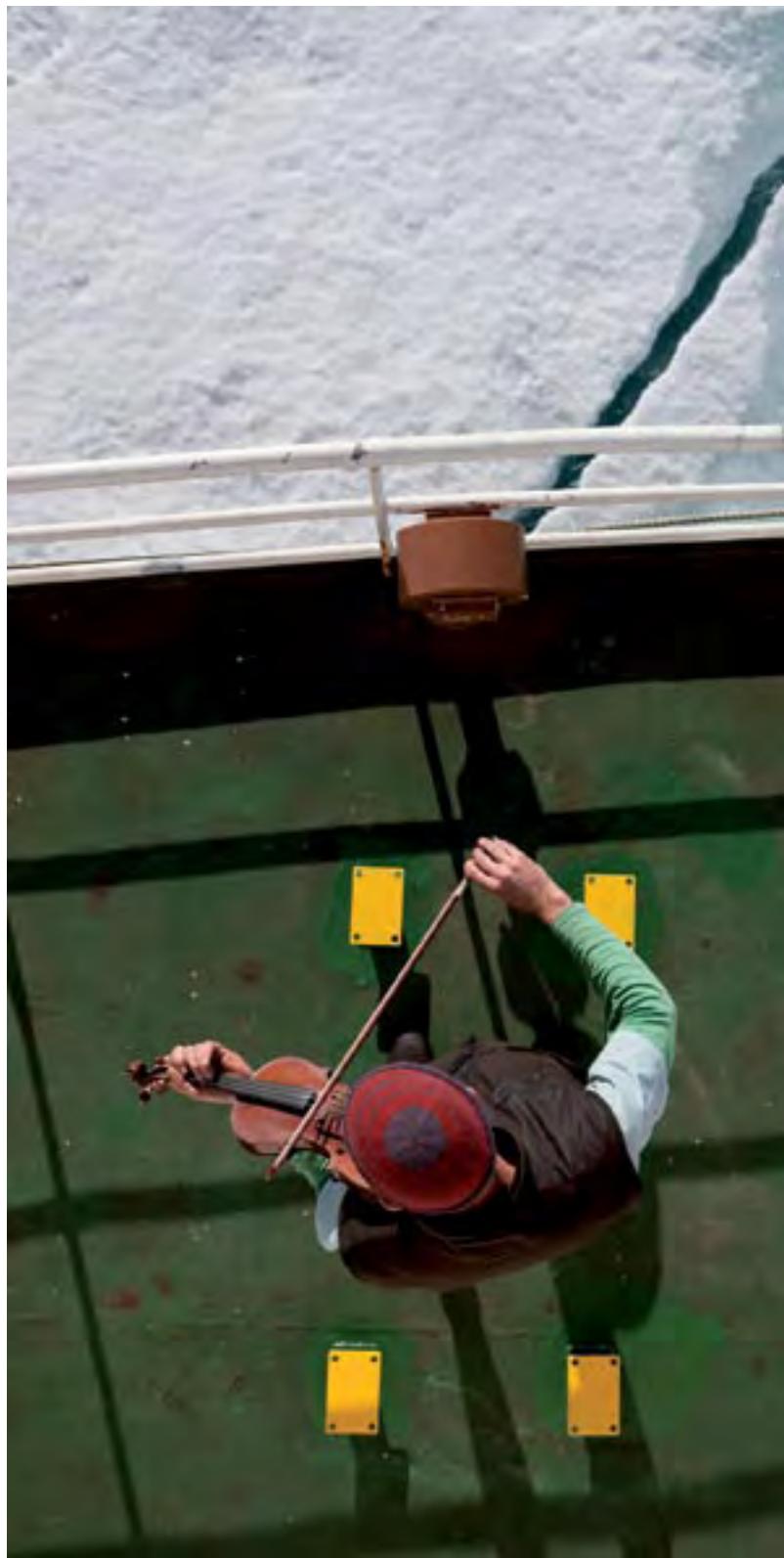


Jason Box with remote cameras ▲

I wasn't the only photographer onboard, in fact every member of the crew was snapping away too. The scientists also use photography, both locally and using cameras placed on satellites. So much so, that 'remote sensing' is now a separate strand of science. Jason Box uses time lapse sequences taken over days and weeks to describe the movement inherent in the break-up of glacial tongues and fronts, the sequences are undoubtedly beautiful but also terrifying and awe inspiring. This is what he looks like when he is working, from a vantage point one whole long giddy kilometre above Petermann glacier. He specialises in glaciers that exist in remote areas of Greenland, you can't drive there and you can't sail to many either, which is why that helicopter - and the icebreaker that it is launched from - are so essential to this work. In the background is one of the many 'rifts' in the glacier and the piece that one day will break away and drift out through the fjord and into the sea.

Leigh on the bow ▶

Leigh Stearns is one of the glaciologists who joined us, it's her second trip on the *Arctic Sunrise*, after an earlier trip in 2005. I used a long pole with a camera on the end to make pictures looking back towards the ship from over the rail. Like the helicopter camera, these are occasionally random too, because I have no specific viewfinder reference. I like the open space in this image and the feeling of contemplation; here she is in this environment, a relative expert in this material -compressed snow- and below her the sea is frozen solid but not solid enough to walk on. So many of those onboard were experts in their field but at the end of the day we're all physically limited by this wild expanse around us; we have to accept that we can't travel beyond this point.



Haussy playing violin ▲

I was happy with this image after I made it, I remember going down to lunch straight after I made it and sneaking a glimpse on the back of the camera beneath the table just to reassure myself it was there. I guess you could say that I stalked Haussy and he would probably tell you that it was starting to feel a bit weird, because every time that he got the damn thing out of the case for a quiet bit of playing, I would appear. Of all the images I made of him playing, this is the one - because of one simple visual element in the composition; the angle of the bow is the same as the angle of the crack in the ice. Simple things like that make a photographer's day.

Crew on the shore ▾

This is a personal choice which for me reflects the end of the tour and was made a few weeks before we finished, it was also one of the first times the crew had the opportunity to 'go ashore' as we had been at sea for a little while. The port is Svalbard and they are waiting to go back onboard, in the bags are, presents and souvenirs for family at home, chocolate and yes of course whisky, Baileys or rum. I'd been in town with

the group and dallied on the way back, when I saw them all standing on the quayside in semi-silhouette in front of me, against the mountains around the bay. Two weeks later I left the ship as it went on to make an action at the coal plant nearby and two weeks after that they arrived in Amsterdam. I had spent over 3.5 months at sea. They had spent way over 4 months at sea, by the time they reached home.



Bear on its hind legs ▼

If I didn't include an image of the bear in this set you might feel a little short-changed, the polar bear has become a symbol of both the place and now of the changes occurring there. This bear was very close and standing up in this way, almost measured up to our bow, which I think added to the sense of ownership it left me with after it had gone, as if it had whispered in my ear "this is my place". What it was actually doing was sniffing the air, perhaps the scent of ourselves watching from the bow or perhaps the scent of cooking from the galley porthole. This bear was one of five that we were so lucky to see

and where my job becomes a real pleasure, that I was able to study the animal through the lens. What I came away with was the way that it was 'built to hunt', that every movement it made alluded in some way to its ability to find food in this seemingly barren place. I was unaware how fast or agile they were at running across the ice, or how long and how patiently they might sit behind a pressure ridge waiting. I could see how uniquely suited they are to this material, the tragedy for all the species that live and feed around the sea ice, is that this material is melting very rapidly indeed.



confronting climate change the canadian tar sands

In the last issue of *The Quarterly*, we brought you news of the Canadian Tar Sands, the world's largest industrial development, and one of the frontiers of climate destruction. Greenpeace has been taking action to drive the message home to world governments that we need urgent climate leadership...and that means stopping the tar sands.

Updating this story for us are Greenpeace Canada's Executive Director Bruce Cox and Greenpeace International's Chris Daley...



Bruce Cox

the bridge to climate hell

A few weeks ago I visited Canada's own Mordor, the tar sands: a cold, dark, otherworldly place full of fire and brimstone - indeed, we dubbed the bridge spanning the massive Suncor Millennium site the 'bridge to climate hell'.

Alongside over 20 other activists I took part in a peaceful non-violent direct action at Suncor's major mine site and upgrading facility in the tar sands. This was the second of three recent actions at tar sands facilities resulting in nearly 40 people arrested to date.

Charged with 'mischief' I spent 32 hours in jail at the Fort McMurray police station. Released on condition that I 'behave' myself and stay out of the Wood Buffalo jurisdiction (the centre of tar sands destruction and an area about the size of southern Europe!) I am scheduled to appear in court in early November. Suffice to say, jail was not pleasant - but it's not supposed be.

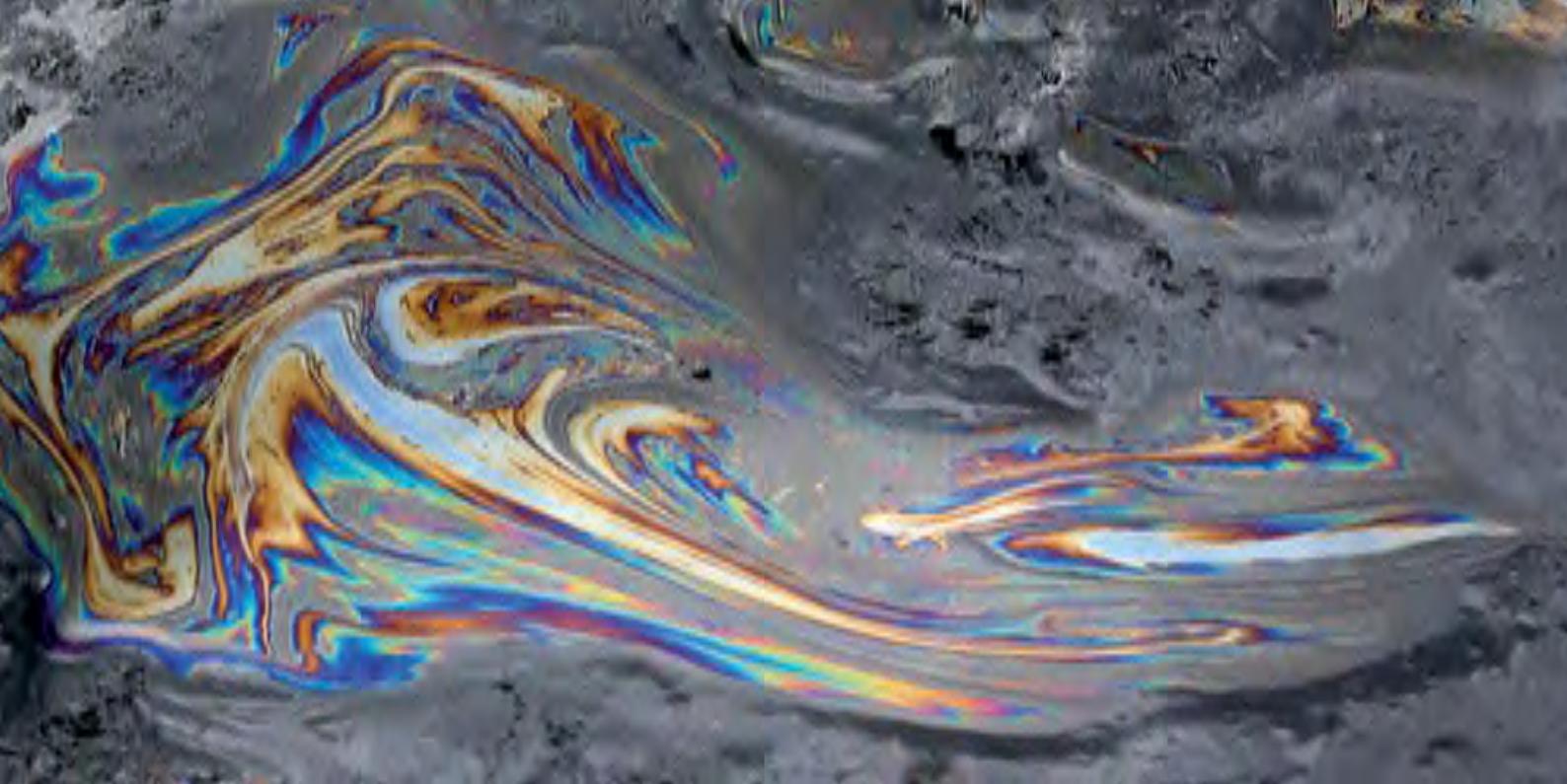
So why would volunteers give up their warm beds and risk the elements, arrest and a police record? Why would Greenpeace want them to? And why do these peaceful acts of civil disobedience elicit such heated commentary?

Greenpeace went to the frontier of climate destruction to bring international attention to the tar sands and the environmental impacts they're unleashing, not just on Canada, but on the world. I think many of us share a sense of urgency that we must do something to push decision-makers and leaders to take urgent action on climate change. We are now days away from the UN climate talks in Copenhagen and world leaders continue to act like we have all the time in the world. We don't.

Many activists recognise that the massive development destruction in the tar sands today is just the beginning of an unfolding disaster that needs to be stopped in its tracks. How can it be legal for 11 million litres a day of contaminated water to leech into the Athabasca watershed? When Greenpeace takes peaceful direct action we are challenging the authority of the government, holding its decisions up to the light and exposing the hypocrisy of jailing young activists while oil executives walk free to pollute.

For me personally, there is also a simple need to act. There is a need to know that in the face of undeniable science, facts and research, I did what I could to avert the unfolding climate crisis.





from the belly of the beast

It's just on dawn and the wind has begun to pick up. Myself and four other activists have just finished scaling one of the many chimney stacks at the Shell Albian tar sands upgrader facility just outside the small town of Fort Saskatchewan in Alberta, Canada.

The adrenaline from climbing the fence, evading security and scaling the stack has begun to subside and the cold begins to penetrate the layers of thermal clothing soaked with sweat. Scott, Albertan born and raised, and one of our most committed and capable activists, bemoans the unseasonal cold, a change in the weather that is getting harder and harder to deny is a result of climate change.

"I don't mind the cold," says Scott, who spends six months of the year living in the woods of Alberta, "but this is getting out of control." He gestures towards the monstrosity that surrounds us. The upgrader is truly something to behold, it is an industrial nightmare, an enormous complex of pipes, chimneys, tailing ponds and structures the size of office blocks.

"The Devil's Condo," I muse, singling out one of the looming, brightly-lit black buildings that houses the incredibly complex machinery required to turn the dense bitumen like substance known as Tar Sands into some of the dirtiest oil on the planet. It's about then that we all begin to notice the acrid smell wafting across the site. In the distance, a chimney has begun flaring off gases and one of the activists, a non-smoker, complains that it's like smoking a packet of cigarettes all at once.

From below we start to hear shouting and the banging of pipes, some of the workers have begun shouting obscenities at us and yet to our surprise, we also hear shouts of encouragement. Looking around we see graffiti complaining about the safety on site. This is clearly not a happy place to work.

As we take a respite to wait for the light of day to begin the next phase of the action, my thoughts turn to what brought me here. To many people, the Tar Sands are something new, something they've never heard of before and something that shocks them when they learn about the extent of the destruction they're causing, not just to the climate but to the land, the water and the first nation communities that live there. It wasn't for me.

It's been nearly 12 years since I did my first Greenpeace action, back in my native land of Australia. That action, the first of many, was against Suncor, one of the oldest and most well established companies exploiting the Tar Sands and the target of our action the week before. Their proposal to strip mine the land around my home town to extract and process the Oil Shale found there, a substance very similar to the Tar Sands, would have caused untold destruction to the flora and fauna of one of the world's rarest tropical habitats was too much for me to stand by and do nothing, so I became part of the Greenpeace campaign to stop them. After a long struggle, we were successful and they abandoned their plans. Now I was here to finish the job.

"Hey Chris!" it was Earl, one of the other activists shaking me out of my daydream. "We're ready to go!" Pulling myself to my feet and looking around at the massive plant heaving around me, I realised this was going to be a long day in what is going to be a long, but inevitably successful campaign.



Chris Daley





confronting climate change carbon scam: how offsets are failing the forests

Our recent report, 'Carbon Scam', exposes how American Electric Power, BP and Pacificorp all investors in the Noel Kempff Climate Action Project in Bolivia, are using a forest protection project to try and avoid reducing their own greenhouse gas emissions. Jo Kuper tells us more...



What is a 'sub-national' REDD project?

Tropical forest destruction accounts for around one fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions. There is no question that protection of these forests must be a crucial part of any deal to save the climate. But the debate raging in the run-up to Copenhagen—specifically the REDD process—is what form this forest protection will take.

One form of REDD, known as 'sub-national' offsets, allows bits of forest to be 'bought' by companies, including big coal and oil corporations, who pay to protect the forest in return for securing rights to future carbon credits from it. Sub-national means that these projects only cover a specific area within a country, not all the forests in a given country.

There are real problems with the sub-national approach. It is much more difficult to accurately measure the carbon in trees, plants, and soils of forests than measure the climate pollution from industrial sources such as a smokestack, particularly if you are only measuring a small area. Misreporting happens all too easily. Another serious risk, increased thorough bad reporting, is that of 'leakage', whereby deforestation stops in the area being protected, only to start up in new unprotected areas.

Without a more comprehensive plan for making emissions cuts, it's difficult to know how long a project will last or whether it represents additional carbon savings compared to 'business as usual'—in other words, if offset credits are generated from forests that would have stayed standing anyway, those offsets are simply justifying new polluting somewhere else.

In 1997, three energy giants entered into an agreement with the Bolivian government. They would invest millions of dollars to expand and protect the forest in Bolivia's Noel Kempff national park from the threat of deforestation for 30 years, creating an area 1.5 million hectares in size. In return the companies would receive carbon credits, which they could buy and sell on voluntary carbon markets to offset the CO₂ emissions their operations emit.

Noel Kempff is being used by the industry as the poster child for future sub-national forest offset schemes under REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation). REDD is the means by which forest protection will be included in the global climate deal to be negotiated at the UN Copenhagen Climate Summit in December.

The Noel Kempff project is widely touted by industry as a success story yet fails on all counts. Over the last decade of the project, the estimated emissions reductions of Noel Kempff have plummeted by more than 90%, from about 55 million tonnes 'up to' 5.8 million tonnes of CO₂. Had the original estimates actually been used on the carbon market we could have seen an overall increase in greenhouse gas emissions, as companies could have claimed non-existent emission reductions while continuing to emit the amount supposedly offset.

These serious errors in counting emissions are reason enough to avoid sub-national offsetting altogether—but there's more. Despite promises by the big power companies that they had it all under control, the project has failed to protect against 'leakage'—in percentage terms overall deforestation rates have actually increased in Bolivia, despite such a large area being protected. In fact, our report shows leakage from the project could be as high as 42-60%.

On top of all that, the protection of the Noel Kempff may not actually be additional: changes in Bolivian law means it may have been protected anyway, without company involvement. The project is also at risk from forest fires, pests, disease and changes in political regimes that may unwind forest protection schemes, amongst other things, and as a result may end up releasing the carbon it has stored originally to offset the carbon emissions caused by AEP, BP and Pacificorp. This would result in twice the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere that before the project began.

Unsurprisingly heavy CO₂ polluting companies are lobbying hard for sub-national offsets. That's because it's far cheaper for them to pay for some forest protection rather than reduce their own emissions. The danger is that these forest offsets may allow industrialised countries to 'lock in' high carbon infrastructure—such as coal-fired power stations—because any CO₂ emissions created in this way are simply 'offset' abroad. This would make meeting any future greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets almost impossible.

As world leaders gear up for the Copenhagen Climate Summit they must learn the lessons from Noel Kempff.

climate change solutions mama obama



They call it the White House of Kogelo. It's home to perhaps the world's most famous grandmother - Sarah Obama, or Mama Sarah as she is known locally. Inside her home hang photos of her powerful grandson, but like many other homes in this community it is missing one important feature - light. But now Mama Sarah has solar panels on the roof of her home in Kenya, compliments of Greenpeace.

Greenpeace Solar Generation Activists and local youth organisers installed the panels on Mama Sarah's home. The solar installations were part of a 20 day renewable energy workshop hosted by Solar Generation with 25 participants from the Kibera Community Youth Programme and community members of Nyang'oma Kogelo. The programme helps young Kenyans learn how solar photovoltaic panels generate electricity, about their installation and maintenance and the fabrication of self-assembling solar lamps and their marketing potential.

Here is what Mama Sarah had to say about the new solar panels on her house: "I am very pleased that my home has been improved thanks to solar energy and I'll make sure my grandson hears about it. Solar power is clean, reliable and affordable, unlike paraffin that is widely used in the area. Also, we now have qualified youth in the village who can help with the upkeep of the systems."

Robert Kheyi, project coordinator for the Kibera Community Youth Programme, said: "The workshop and practical installation of solar power is a critical opportunity for us to develop our own skills in renewable energy installation. Not only do we get to act against the devastating effects of climate change in Kenya, but also to develop a source of revenue."

A stone's throw from Mama Sarah's house, the local school is built on land originally donated by the Obama family. It provides education for over one thousand students from the area and it is named after the famous grandson who visited in 2006. For the students, as for Mama Sarah, lack of electricity is a real problem.

Yaunita Obiero, the principal of Senator Obama Secondary School is only too aware of the problems her students face. "Most of the parents are poor and they cannot afford paraffin. If the students can have access to light or a source of power, it can really help them and it can even boost their performance."

The school is being equipped with new solar panels which will provide light for the classrooms and power for the computer laboratory.

Kenya, like many other countries in Africa, is on the climate impacts frontline. It has seen a drastic reduction in rainfall in recent years. Drought has worsened problems in agriculture caused by poor land use and desertification, making Kenya's large scale hydro power unreliable.

Faced with these challenges, investing in solar energy technologies is a win-win strategy. It strengthens the economy and protects the environment, while ensuring a reliable and clean energy supply. The solar industry is ready and able to deliver the needed capacity. There is no technical impediment to doing this, just a political barrier to overcome as we rebuild the global energy sector.

Greenpeace is calling for rich countries to contribute \$140 billion US dollars annually to support climate adaptation, mitigation and forest protection in the developing world. Greenpeace urges world leaders to emulate the innovative young people of Kibera and Kogelo and translate their climate rhetoric into action in Copenhagen.



climate change news from around the world

AUSTRIA



At the 'Save the World' Awards ceremony, Greenpeace was honoured to receive one of the prizes for its global campaign to protect the climate. The event took place at the Zwentendorf nuclear power station, which was built in the 1970s but never used. A € 1.2 million project is turning the unused power station into the largest solar power station in Austria. During the ceremony Greenpeace activists hung a banner which read 'Energy [R]evolution, Climate Solution', at the invitation of the Austrian authorities.

AUSTRALIA



Activists blockaded a coal export terminal in Queensland, Australia, as the outcome of the Pacific Islands Forum in nearby Cairns left Pacific Islanders to fend for themselves against the increasingly devastating effects of climate change: it had become clear that their rich neighbours are unlikely to help them. Greenpeace demanded that Prime Ministers Kevin Rudd (Australia) and John Key (New Zealand) stop putting the interests of big polluters over the future and very survival of the Pacific Islands.

UNITED STATES



Activists used Astroturf to spell out 'Climate Fraud, Funded by Big Oil', with logos of oil giants ExxonMobil, Shell, BP and Chevron, outside the offices of the American Petroleum Institute (API) in Washington. The message was in protest at the US oil industry's secret plans to have oil workers attend anti US climate change action rallies masquerading as concerned 'energy citizens' – a practice known as 'astroturf' campaigning. An API memo, leaked to Greenpeace, called on CEOs of some of the world's biggest oil companies to 'indicate to your company leadership your strong support for employee participation in the rallies'. The API's President further warned the world's oil barons to treat the memo as 'sensitive', arguing that 'we don't want our critics to know our game plan'.

CHINA



Greenpeace placed ice sculptures of 100 children at the Temple of Earth in Beijing, China, symbolising the disappearing future of the more than 1 billion people in Asia who are threatened with water shortages by the changing climate. Made from glacial melt water from the source of the Yangtze, Yellow and Ganges rivers, the melting sculptures marked the start of the 100-day countdown to the Copenhagen Climate Summit and the launch of the tcktcktck campaign.

THAILAND



Greenpeace embarked on an extraordinary 15-day journey with five elephants, to call upon world leaders – and President Barack Obama in particular – to demonstrate audacious leadership and take immediate action to avert climate chaos – politicians can forget their promises, but elephants never forget. The Chang(e) Caravan was launched at a colourful ceremony on the outskirts of Khao Yai National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage site, and one of the last refuges of the Asian elephant. Chang – Thai for elephant – is facing imminent extinction due to loss of forest cover.

UNITED STATES



For the G20 leaders meeting in Pittsburgh, we made it clear what millions of us want at the top of their agenda: the climate. Our activists rappelled from a Pittsburgh bridge with a massive banner displaying a message to G20 leaders gathering for their summit. The banner took the form of a stylised 'road sign', warning of the destruction ahead if political manoeuvring and delay continue to plague an international climate treaty.

SVALBARD, ARCTIC CIRCLE



'Barack Obama', 'Angela Merkel' and other 'world leaders' finally took action on climate change by preventing a shipment of coal from being loaded onto a transport ship from a mine in Svalbard, 1400 km from the North Pole. The activist Heads of State unfurled a banner reading 'Coal-fired Arctic meltdown'. The action was taken to prevent the 70,000 tonne coal transport ship MV Pascha from bringing its climate-changing cargo to Europe. The activists were underlining their personal commitment to securing a fair, ambitious and binding agreement in Copenhagen – unfortunately, the real Obama, Merkel and their friends were not doing what world leaders should be doing: stopping coal, the single biggest man-made cause of climate change.

FRANCE



700 volunteers posed nude in a French vineyard to send a message about climate change. The human art installation in the south of Burgundy was created by artist Spencer Tunick to warn about the dangers of global warming. The impacts of climate change are already being felt all around the world. In France, they are affecting the wines and the vineyards. France, famous for its unique wine varieties, stands to lose an important part of its cultural heritage as rising temperatures impact vineyards. These installations are an intense illustration of the vulnerability of humankind and its culture to climate change, and together with Tunick, Greenpeace wanted to bring the 'naked truth' to the attention of world leaders.

UNITED STATES



Apple stormed out of the biggest lobby group in the United States – at issue was the US Chamber of Commerce's use of funds to oppose climate change legislation. It started as a murmuring of discontent within the Chamber over its lobbying against US climate legislation. It rapidly gathered pace. Nike and Johnson & Johnson publicly stated their opposition to the Chamber's stance earlier in the year. The energy company PG&E left, closely followed by Exelon. But Apple has taken the most radical step so far, announcing it was leaving because it did not support the Chamber's position.

INDONESIA



Melanie Laurent, who stars in Quentin Tarantino's latest movie 'Inglourious Basterds', was in the Indonesian Rainforest with Greenpeace, speaking out against forest destruction and climate change. Greenpeace has set up a 'Climate Defenders' Camp' in the heart of the rainforest and has completed the construction of a dam across one of the many canals built to drain the rainforest and peat soils in order to make way for plantations on the Kampar Peninsula on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. This destruction emits huge quantities of CO₂ and has led Indonesia to become the world's third largest climate polluter after China and the US. The activists will continue constructing dams across the Kampar Peninsula, which stores some 2 billion tonnes of carbon, in the weeks leading up to December's UN climate summit.



our history amchitka: the 1970 concert that launched greenpeace

1970. Motivated by a passion for a green and peaceful world, a small group of activists – the founders of Greenpeace - determined to set sail from Vancouver to protest peacefully against US nuclear testing in Alaska, one of the world's most earthquake-prone regions and home to endangered wildlife.

The one big question remaining to them was: how were they going to raise enough money to charter the boat they needed to do this?



The Greenpeace Benefit Concert was held at the Pacific Coliseum in Vancouver, Canada on 16 October, 1970. It was organised by Irving Stowe, co-director of the 'Don't Make a Wave Committee', which would later become Greenpeace. This concert was a pivotal moment in Greenpeace history - it raised the \$17,000 Canadian dollars which enabled the *Phyllis Cormack* to sail for Amchitka, putting Robert Hunter and his fellow crew members in the international media spotlight, and firmly putting Greenpeace on the map.

The concert featured Joni Mitchell, James Taylor and the late Phil Ochs. Joni Mitchell was already a star - tickets to the concert were \$3 each, not a bad deal to hear her sing *Cactus Tree*, *My Old Man*, *A Case of You*, *The Circle Game* and other songs. Irving Stowe invited Joni and she in turn invited James Taylor, just two weeks before the concert (it was too late to get his name on the concert poster!). James' star was also rising. He had delivered his seminal album *Sweet Baby James* in February 1970 and on the day of the concert it had gone platinum.

Chilliwack, a local Canadian rock band opened the show. Phil Ochs followed; a friend and musical contemporary of Bob Dylan, he is known for his protest songs during the Vietnam era. James Taylor played next and Joni Mitchell, the headliner, closed the show with a group finale of *The Circle Game* at the end of her set.

Greenpeace Canada has now produced a two-disc, restored recording of the 1970 Greenpeace fundraiser concert - *Amchitka, the 1970 concert that launched Greenpeace*. From the day of the concert in 1970, the Stowe family has had permission by the artists to keep a recording of the concert for non-commercial use, and in 2009 we found the time and the means to approach the artists and their publishers and all of the key participants in this fairly widespread undertaking and met with an enthusiastic and generous response. This rest is history. This is our opportunity to share a beautiful recording and a significant moment in our history with Greenpeace supporters and music lovers everywhere.



Irving Stowe

On the CD, you can hear the opening remarks by the late Irving Stowe, co-founder of Greenpeace; the passion and politics of Phil Ochs; James Taylor singing many of his early hits on the heels of the release of *Sweet Baby James*; Joni Mitchell singing a soaring *Woodstock* just over a year after the actual event; and a stunning, never-before-released Mitchell/Taylor duet of *Mr. Tambourine Man* (by Bob Dylan). The CD is available exclusively through Greenpeace and all proceeds will benefit the organisation; CDs and electronic downloads are available from the Greenpeace/Amchitka website at www.amchitka-concert.com.



**Barbara Stowe,
daughter of Irving
Stowe and a
previous contributor
to *The Quarterly*,
provided her
recollections of
events leading up
to the concert for
the 40-page booklet
included in this very
special CD release.**

**Here's a short
version of her story
to give you a taste...**

16 October, 1970, 8pm

Night has fallen and it's dark outside the Pacific Coliseum, Vancouver's largest concert arena, but inside all is bright and tinged with the adrenaline buzz of ten thousand ticket-holders. A pungent potpourri of patchouli, sandalwood and Acapulco Gold is wafting through the stadium. My mother, flanked by my 15-year-old brother and me, is sitting in the first row of chairs lined up in front of the stage. Every seat has been taken, and those unwilling to sit in the stands are plunking themselves down in the aisles and on the floor in front of us, with scant resistance from volunteer ushers.

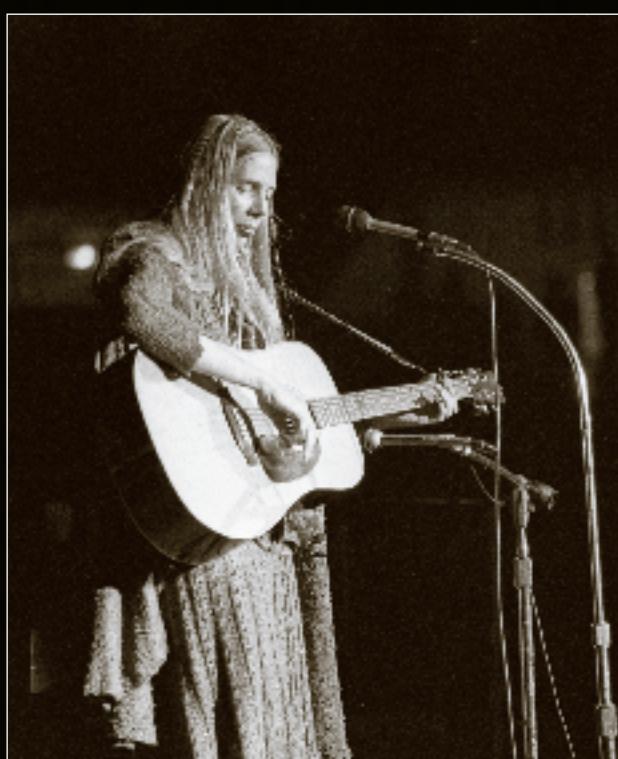
Shortly after 8 the house lights dim and a raucous cheer erupts as Terry David Mulligan, deejay of local rock station CKVN, saunters onstage. The whole arena is humming, vibrating with anticipation. I slip off my chair and slide into the crush of bodies on the floor. A shiver of expectation shakes my whole body. Can this really, finally, be happening? When my father said he was going to organise 'a rock concert' I thought he'd gone out of his mind. Dad had never organised a concert before, and the thought of my middle-aged father dealing with rock stars was just sad. Besides, it was absurd to think that anyone would play for free for an obscure little group which a local journalist had sniggeringly characterised as a handful of 'eco-freaks and beardies'.

"I'd like to introduce...Mr. Irving Stowe."

Dad is a big man, nearly 6 foot, but I don't think I've ever seen him stand so tall. He's wearing a long-sleeved, button-down Brooks Brothers shirt left over from his trial lawyer days, which I've tie-dyed. The thick white Egyptian cotton took the blue dye exceptionally well, and the cloth is streaked here and there with pale lines like trailing balloon strings. Shapes reminiscent of clouds hover here and there in clusters. It looks like he is wearing the sky.

"By coming here tonight you are making possible a trip for life and for peace." His resonant voice rings out into the cavernous space. "You are supporting the first Greenpeace project: sending a ship to Amchitka Island to try to stop the testing of hydrogen bombs there or anywhere!"

Applause explodes all around me, and I smile up at Dad, knowing he can't see me in that blaze of light, and then tears blur my vision and I can't see anything anymore. It's the proudest moment of my 14-year-old life.





our history amchitka: the 1970 concert that launched greenpeace

It all started at the end of the summer of '69.

The Sixties were drawing to a close. All over the globe people had taken to the streets, marching against a nuclear arms race that jeopardised the planet, demanding civil rights and repudiating the Vietnam War. Women turned gender roles on their heads and gays burst out of legally-enforced closets. Revolution was the order of the day.

And on Amchitka Island, 4,000 kilometres from our hometown, the US Atomic Energy Commission would drill deep into one of the most seismically volatile regions on the planet, preparing for a series of nuclear weapons tests.

My father was incensed when he heard about the atomic experiments on Amchitka Island. Meanwhile, journalist Bob Hunter was writing in his environmental column in the Vancouver Sun that the US was playing "a game of Russian roulette with a nuclear pistol pressed against the head of the world." On 1 October 1969, Hunter and my father stood together on a makeshift stage at the Peace Arch border crossing just south of Vancouver, addressing 6,000 angry students, housewives, clergy, anarchists and other disparate groups.

Similar, smaller protests erupted at customs checkpoints all across Canada. In vain. Less than 24 hours after we hoisted 'Don't Make a Wave' signs at the Peace Arch, a 1.2 megaton blast ripped through pristine Amchitka Island. The Atomic Energy Commission promptly declared the experiment a success and scheduled a five megaton test for the fall of 1971, two years hence. Code-named 'Cannikin', it would carry more than 400 times the power of the bomb that levelled Hiroshima.



My father gathered a small but potent group of activists together to form the Don't Make a Wave Committee (DMAW). The first to join were fellow Quakers and ex-Americans Jim and Marie Bohlen. Both were ardent conservationists, who - like my parents - believed in the Quaker practice of 'bearing witness' to wrongdoing. But how could DMAW bear witness to nuclear tests on an island located roughly halfway between Alaska and Russia?

Marie casually came up with the solution one morning over breakfast...

“Why not sail a boat up there?”

Dad called an emergency meeting of DMAW. Everyone approved of the plan, despite the fact that DMAW had no money, no boat, and hardly any of its members had ever sailed before. As the meeting drew to a close, Dad flashed the 'V' sign at community activist Bill Darnell as he headed out the door. "Hey, Bill! Peace!"

Bill was known more for listening than speaking, but tonight he tossed off a spontaneous reply in the deep bass voice I found so incongruous in a 23-year old: "Let's make it a green peace." Everyone in DMAW heard the magic in the phrase. "That's what we should call the boat, when we get one," Jim declared at the next meeting. "The Green Peace."

Marie offered to design a button as a fundraiser. Dad hammered together vending boxes and the next weekend we all went out to stand on street corners and hawk Greenpeace buttons. But at a quarter a pop, by the spring of 1970 we'd raised less than \$500 in button sales, and it would take thousands more to charter a boat. Reluctantly, the Committee started to take fundraising more seriously.

Fundraising ideas, however, were scarce. One afternoon Dad came into the kitchen looking more drawn and haggard than I'd ever seen him before. With jittery hands he scooped beans into the coffee grinder. "I know how we'll raise the money, Peachy!" he said, using the pet name he'd given me as a child. "We'll have a rock concert!"

There was a false bravado I'd never heard in his voice before. I turned away so he wouldn't see my expression. As if! I thought. His colleagues in DMAW had a similar response. My mother and Bill Darnell were the only ones who supported the idea. "Fine!"

Dad bristled...

“I'll organise it myself.”

In retrospect, putting on a rock concert was perhaps not the most insane idea Dad had ever had. Although I hated to admit it, he was clued-in to the music of the day. His sizable collection of classical and jazz records had expanded within a few years to include a lot of folk and rock. Al Sorenson, the music critic for the Georgia Straight, lent him promo albums, virgin vinyl that hadn't even hit the airwaves yet. Word got around, and when there were no meetings our living room would fill with a combination of DMAW members, Georgia Straight staff and other friends, all listening to the latest Grateful Dead, Laura Nyro, or other offerings. On those evenings, a reverent silence would reign as Dad slid each LP from an unmarked sleeve and placed it on the turntable. The only light would be a pole lamp beside the stereo system and Dad would sit there with eyes closed and a blissful expression on his face. My parents didn't smoke (anything) but sometimes a listener would wander onto our sundeck for a toke under the stars. Those evenings were seminal, magic, and the house was filled with an air of hope and awe and wonder.



Dad started writing to musicians. One afternoon in late spring, I came home from school and he tossed me an envelope. "Joan Baez!" My fingers were the ones trembling now. "You got an answer from Joan Baez?"

"She can't come," he replied calmly. "She has a previous commitment. But she sent this." He handed me a cheque for a thousand dollars.

Soon, the Canadian band Chilliwack signed on. Political folksinger Phil Ochs, who had a large and loyal following, also agreed to play. Then Joni Mitchell came through, even donating the cost of renting her grand piano. *'Ladies of the Canyon'* had been released in April, and Melody Maker would vote her the Top Female Performer of 1970. She was as big a draw as we could possibly hope for.

Suddenly the concert was an actual, happening thing. Our house morphed into DMAW central as everyone pitched in to get posters made, sell tickets and attend to a ton of details. Dad booked the Coliseum for October 16th. At a modest \$3 apiece, tickets moved briskly but there were still some available when the phone rang at dinnertime in the beginning of October. "Hello?" My mother, brother and I looked up expectantly from our veggie burgers as Dad put his hand over the mouthpiece. "It's Joni. She wants to know if it's okay to bring James Taylor." Taylor's album *'Sweet Baby James'* was shooting up the charts and would reach platinum on October 16th. The concert sold out.



16 October, 1970, close to midnight

The hour was close to midnight when Joni walked on with her long blonde hair cascading over her guitar, and the whole stadium seemed to rise several inches off the ground. Equally at home on guitar, piano and dulcimer, she selected a range of songs from older albums as well as a few from the as-yet-unreleased 'Blue'. Near the end of her set she called James back to sing a duet of 'Mr. Tambourine Man', and then both artists called their managers (Elliot Roberts and Peter Asher), and Terry David, and my father onstage to join them in 'The Circle Game'.

At 1am, the house lights finally came back up and we all trooped out of the Coliseum. Together, we'd raised roughly \$18,000, just enough to charter the fishing boat of Captain John Cormack, the only man brave enough, crazy enough, and – rumour had it – financially desperate enough to sail to Amchitka. The *Phyllis Cormack*, re-christened Greenpeace for the voyage, was readied for the trip and a 12-man crew was assembled.

Find out what happened next...

Barbara's full story appears in the booklet accompanying the CD, which is available exclusively from the Greenpeace/Amchitka website at www.amchitka-concert.com. All proceeds will benefit the organisation.



Dedication to Irving Stowe

In 1974, Irving Stowe died of cancer, age 59. Greenpeace had already moved out of the Stowe family home in West Point Grey, a suburb of Vancouver, and into its first office not very far away. Irving left behind his wife Dorothy, two children, Bob and Barbara, and a lot of people who say that Greenpeace was Irving's legacy and gift to the world. He was bigger than life, tireless, intelligent and compassionate with an unstoppable desire to make the world a better place.

On *Amchitka*, the 1970 concert that launched Greenpeace you can hear Irving reach out with encouragement from the stage like a loving father to a much younger audience with the words: "Greenpeace is beautiful and you are beautiful because you are here tonight..."

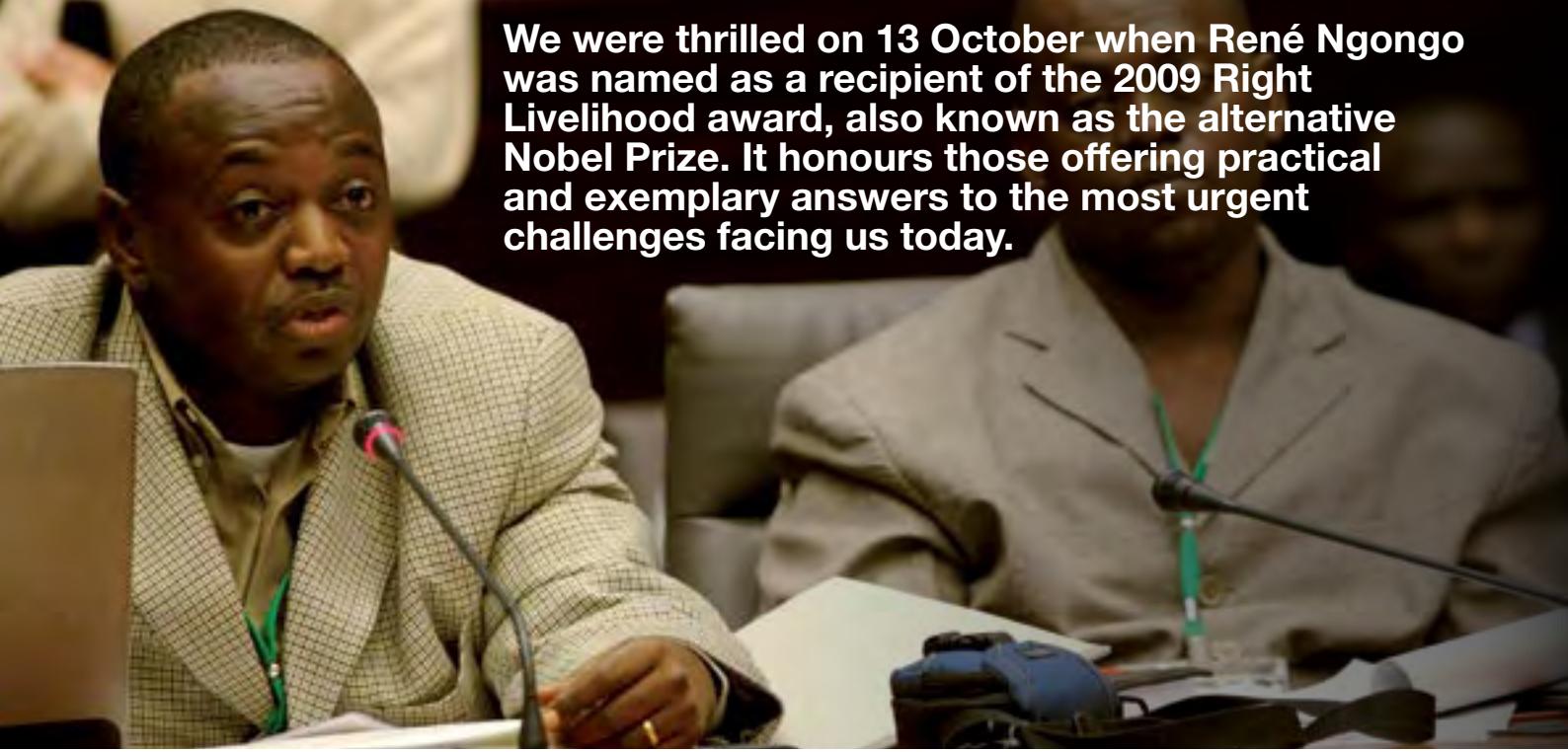
With ultimate admiration for Irving Stowe and the contribution he made, and with great respect for all three surviving members of the Stowe family who through the years have been goodwill ambassadors for Greenpeace, entertaining Greenpeace staff and volunteers from around the world in the same home where it all began,

Greenpeace is proud to dedicate *Amchitka*, the 1970 concert that launched Greenpeace to the memory of Irving Stowe.

amchitka
the 1970 concert that launched Greenpeace

joni mitchell
james taylor
phil ochs

our people inspired man, inspiring action: rené ngongo



René Ngongo has been working closely with Greenpeace to save the Congo Basin Forests (the second largest tropical forest after the Amazon) since 2004, first in his capacity as head of OCEAN and now as Political Advisor for Greenpeace Africa when he led the opening of our first office in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Juliette Hauville gives us an account...

His life story is an inspiring one. He grew up in Congo, near the Virunga National Park – a truly unique area with outstanding biodiversity which is included on UNESCO's list of World Heritage in Danger. It was in these forests that he started to dream about becoming a Conservationist. He studied biology in the Kinsagani University where he also worked for several years. René also founded the highly-regarded Congolese NGO OCEAN (*Organisation concertée des écologistes et amis de la nature*), which often served as a mediator between forest communities and key stakeholders.

As part of his work to protect the Congo Basin Forest from industrial loggers, René actively developed grassroots solutions and local contacts in remote villages. This infrastructure soon became the basis for educational activities on deforestation/reforestation and general environmental awareness building. Between 1994 and 2002, René developed tools to fight 'slash and burn' agriculture. Among these tools were demonstration fields in Kisangani that showed local people possible alternative agricultural techniques. These allowed to diminish the pressure on the forests and provide better income alternatives to local farmers.

René coordinated the creation of a seedling plantation (20,000 seedlings) of the most exploited tree species in the Eastern province. This plantation provided trees for several 'green city' events. During these 'green city' (*Ville Verte*) events, trees were planted in abandoned parks, along avenues and in schools.

René's entire work is recognise by the Right Livelihood Award Foundation today: "Since 1994, including through the civil war from 1996-2002, René Ngongo has engaged, at great personal risk, in popular campaigning, political advocacy and practical initiatives to confront the destroyers of the rainforest and help create the political conditions that could halt its destruction and bring about its conservation and sustainable use."

Welcoming the award, Greenpeace International Executive Director Gerd Leipold said: "While we hope President Obama turns his Nobel Peace Prize into real action for climate protection at this December's United Nations climate conference in Copenhagen, it is people like René Ngongo who have already taken on the challenge. People like René are the real climate leaders and it is good to know that at the very least one climate hero will be honoured in Scandinavia this December."

Staying

The act of staying when you can leave is one of the most powerful things a person can do. During the brutal war that tore through Congo between 1996 and 2002, René didn't stop his efforts. He was one of luckier people who could have simply left the country, because of his network of friends outside Congo. Instead, he chose to stay.

He monitored the use of natural resources by the different warring groups. During one of his 'green city' tree planting events on the outskirts of Kisangani, the war between Ugandan and Rwandan troops started. René and his invited guests had to search for cover from the artillery battle that suddenly started in the neighbourhood.



**Das grüne Herz Afrikas:
Fünf vor Zwölf für die
Kongo-Regenwälder.**



Fighting against destructive logging

Now that the DRC has returned to 'relative' peace, today more than ever the country's intact forests are threatened by large-scale industrial projects such as logging. Despite a World Bank sponsored 'reform' and a moratorium on new logging concessions that was launched 7 years ago, companies continue to exploit the forest with impunity.

Poorly (if at all) paid and unequipped local control agents are unable to protect the massive old trees that are being logged and shipped to Europe and other international markets. But people like René continue the struggle against ecological destruction and social injustice. In his own words "Our forests are our livelihoods. They cannot be reduced to a cheap export commodity. For millions of people, the forests are their supermarket, their pharmacy, and the foundation of spiritual and physical health."

Forests are also vital for our global climate. Around 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions stem from deforestation. In January 2009, the government concluded a legal review of 156 logging titles, and deemed 91 of them illegal. Despite this, some of the companies who have not been validated continue logging today. René insists: "We have alternatives. We don't need to sell our forests for meagre short-term profits. We know today that our forests are worth more standing than logged, this is why we need a strong agreement and support for a global financial mechanism to reduce emissions and to end deforestation."





news from around the world ending kleenex's 'kleercutting' of canada's boreal

As a result of Greenpeace's work, the Canadian Boreal Forest and ancient forests around the world can now be better protected. An historic agreement stands out as a model for forest-products companies worldwide – Greenpeace Canada's Richard Brooks explains...



In November 2004, Greenpeace launched its international 'Kleercut' campaign to pressure the world's largest manufacturer of tissue products - Kimberly-Clark, which makes Kleenex, Scott and Andrex brand products among others - to stop destroying Canada's Boreal Forest. After nearly five years of advocating for change, the campaign came to an end in August 2009 with the release of a new environmental policy by the company and an agreement with Greenpeace.

The focal point of the campaign had been Canada's Boreal Forest. It is North America's largest ancient forest and provides habitat for threatened wildlife such as woodland caribou, wolverine and over one billion migratory birds.

The new agreement and policy ensures that Kimberly-Clark will phase out the use of pulp from destructive logging operations and support the use of more recycled fibre.

The Kleercut campaign was a characteristic Greenpeace campaign. We successfully brought marketplace engagement, innovative direct actions, media exposure, science and public pressure to bear on the company. Mobilising the marketplace – including those large customers of Kimberly-Clark such as universities, colleges and movie theatre chains, as well as individual consumers – was a key part of the campaign. They were the financial pressure on the company and this is what forced company officials to scramble across time zones to stop contracts from being cancelled.



By engaging in direct action and highlighting Kimberly-Clark's destructive ways in scientific case studies, we shone the international media spotlight on the company and those brands which are its number one asset. Shareholder engagement was also an important part of the campaign. And all of this was made possible through the generous support of our donors.

This work and dedication reached a successful conclusion with Kimberly-Clark's release of the one of the strongest environmental paper policies in the world.

Because Kimberly-Clark is one of the largest users of pulp in the world, implementation of its policy *will* lead to protection of the world's most endangered forests, increased support for sustainable forest management through Forest Stewardship Council certification and reduced pressure on forests with the increased use of recycled fibre.

As an example of tangible change on the ground, during the evolution of this policy, Kimberly-Clark stopped buying more than 325,000 tonnes of pulp a year from logging operations in the Kenogami and Ogoki Forests. It had been using pulp from this area for more than 75 years. Why? The logging company managing these forests - Buchanan Forest Products - was unwilling to protect endangered forest areas and supply Kimberly-Clark with Forest Stewardship Council certified pulp. This is an example of Kimberly-Clark putting the words on paper in its policy into action.



Protection of the Boreal Forest is crucial to world efforts to stop climate change. This forest is the largest terrestrial storehouse of carbon on the planet, storing 27 years' worth of greenhouse gas emissions (that's 186 billion tonnes). If this carbon is released into the atmosphere it will add to the threat of catastrophic climate change.

Under the policy, Kimberly-Clark has set a goal of ensuring that 100% of the fibre used in its products will be from environmentally-responsible sources. It will greatly increase its use of recycled fibre and fibre from forest certified to Forest Stewardship Council standards. By 2011, it will also increase the use of recycled and FSC fibre for North American products to 40% from 29.7% in 2007. By 2012, the company will no longer use pulp from the Boreal Forest unless it is certified to the standards of the Forest Stewardship Council. Further, the policy bans illegal logged wood pulp and pulp from endangered forests, and puts the company into a new role of providing leadership on forest conservation issues globally.

The campaign was a picture perfect example of how international action leading to negotiation and solutions building can mean real change for the world's ancient forests.

Amount of pulp (recycled and virgin) Kimberly-Clark uses each year: over 4.5 million tonnes

Number of direct actions against Kimberly-Clark facilities: 8 - Germany, Switzerland, the UK and the USA

Number of emails sent to Kimberly-Clark management: over 30,000

Number of shares of Kimberly-Clark voted in favour of sustainability initiatives: over \$2 billion worth

Number of universities and colleges that moved their business away from Kimberly-Clark: 17

Number of companies that pledged not to buy from Kimberly-Clark until it changed its policies: over 760

Forests that Kimberly-Clark stopped buying pulp from during the campaign: Kenogami and Ogoki Forest in Northern Ontario, Canada

Total size of these forests: 3 million hectares and 7.4 million acres

Number of years it had been using pulp from the Kenogami Forest: over 75

Wildlife found in these forests: Threatened woodland caribou, bald eagles, bears, migratory birds

Amount of pulp that isn't FSC certified that Kimberly-Clark will be buying from the entire Boreal Forest in 2012: 0

Amount it was buying in 2007: over 400,000 tonnes

New Kimberly-Clark eco-products launched since the beginning of the campaign: Scott Naturals toilet paper (40% recycled), Scott Naturals napkins (80% recycled) and paper towels (60% recycled), Kleenex Naturals (20% recycled), FSC-certified Kleenex Facial Tissue (UK only) and more to come.



our ships: rainbow warrior defending our mediterranean



**Yesim Aslan recalls
the Rainbow Warrior's
2009 'Defending Our
Mediterranean' tour.**

It seems like only yesterday when I first met the *Rainbow Warrior*; it was sailing into the Bosphorus where it would be open to the public, and where Greenpeace would deliver its message calling for marine reserves. I had just started working for Greenpeace, and I was covering the trip for my first duty as the communications officer for Greenpeace Mediterranean. Four years later, and this time I was with the *Rainbow Warrior* as the regional communications coordinator for the 2009 tour. And I felt the same enthusiasm and happiness as I did the first time around.

The *Rainbow Warrior* sailed from Malta on 15 June to begin her 2009 'Defending Our Mediterranean' tour. The crew patrolled the bluefin tuna fishing areas near south Malta and Tunis for a week; visiting dozens of fishing boats, they explained to fishermen the dangers of excessive and illegal fishing of bluefin tuna, and the necessity of stopping until the tuna stocks can recover. As it left the area, the fisherman cried out: "Save our seas! Save the tuna!" It hasn't always been so friendly, though. On one instance, when Greenpeace asked to make an inspection of a boat registered to the European Union, and still in Maltese waters despite the official closing day of the tuna fishing season having passed - we were attacked by its crew.



The second stage of the Mediterranean tour kicked off in the Gibraltar-Algeciras region of Spain, with a successful action against oil-bunkering that was taking place in close proximity to a marine protected area. Greenpeace called on the Spanish government to completely ban such practices in recognised sensitive marine habitats.

The *Rainbow Warrior* next went on to the Sicilian Channel, where we were able to observe the underwater life of the region. Unfortunately, we also observed the illegal fishing that was still going on and the use of drift nets, which are certainly prohibited in the European Union.

After successful public outreach and meetings with politicians in Corsica and Sardinia, the *Rainbow Warrior* set sail for the two day voyage to Marseille - a voyage she had previously made in 2006, when she was attacked by 20 tuna fishing boats. On this occasion, Greenpeace France's campaign team met with important tuna fishing companies, and succeeded in getting our message across! Strong political and public support also greeted us during our next stops in Greece and Turkey.

The Mediterranean countries must be bold and prioritise the establishment of a network of marine reserves in the high seas and coastal waters, to allow for the survival and recovery of vulnerable ecosystems following decades of overfishing and industrial pollution. The network must be completed by 2012 at the latest in line with regional and international commitments.



esperanza

defending our pacific



**Fiji-based Josua Turaganivalu
from Greenpeace Australia-Pacific
recounts the Esperanza's
Defending Our Pacific tour.**

Pacific tuna is one of the few valuable resources that a Pacific Islander like me depends upon for livelihood.

In August to October this year, the *Esperanza* sailed on its 'Defending Our Pacific' tour to highlight and document key vulnerable areas of international waters in between the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of Pacific Island Countries. These pockets are the least-regulated areas of the Pacific, and are undermining the attempts by Pacific Island Countries to properly manage the region's tuna resources.

The *Esperanza*'s expedition coincided with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission's enforcement of the two-month ban - from August to September 2009 - on the use of fish aggregation devices (FADS - basically, items as diverse as plastic crates or pieces of wood that float, which fish and other sea-life then congregate around because of the stuff that grows on it. The fishing nets come along and scoop everything up!) in these waters. After 10 weeks, our journey revealed the extent of the problem caused by fishing in the Pacific high seas. Not only are pirate fishing and overfishing continuing in these areas, but regulations put in place by Pacific licensing countries to prevent the transfer of fish at sea - a well-known way for fish to be stolen from the region - are being ignored, and the Pacific tuna commission's two-month FAD ban widely flouted.

During this journey, we confiscated five FADs that we came across at sea during the FAD ban period. We also confiscated fishing lines, freed marine life from longline hooks, and exposed the illegal transfer of fish at sea. Just last week, our 'catch of the day' was a Japanese fishing vessel on an illicit foray from the high seas into Cook Islands waters, stealing tuna from Pacific Islanders who rely on this resource for food and livelihoods.

These findings serve to reinforce the need for declaring and conserving these high seas areas as Marine Reserves to protect the already threatened tuna stocks and other marine life.

Greenpeace is campaigning for a global network of fully protected marine reserves, covering 40% of our oceans. This is important because it ensures protection of marine life from overfishing and conservation of vulnerable marine habitats. Healthy oceans play a vital role by building resilience and stability against the destructive effects of climate change. The areas in the Pacific that Greenpeace proposed as marine reserves are home to endangered marine life like turtles, whales, dolphins, deep sea life and provide vital feeding and breeding grounds for the region's tuna stocks.

Pacific countries have already proposed the closure of the four pockets of international waters to all fishing activities. It is now the turn of the Pacific Tuna Commission to step up and protect the region's tuna resources by agreeing to the closure of the Pacific high seas. In doing so, the Commission will become a leader in oceans conservation, and will help ensure that Pacific Island countries can sustain tuna, their lifeline, for the future.

more news from around the world

UNITED STATES



A Greenpeace action in the US exposed the continuing contribution to the toxic electronic waste by Hewlett-Packard (HP). In California, employees at the computer giant's global headquarters were greeted with the message HP=Hazardous Products, painted on the roof in large yellow letters. Automated phone calls from *Star Trek*'s Captain Kirk, actor William Shatner, called upon the company to phase out toxic chemicals. The peaceful protest was in response to HP backtracking on its commitments to phase out toxic chemicals from its products by the end of the year. The message is getting across – HP made a first step with the launch of its new ProBook 5310m, and saw its penalty point lifted in the Greenpeace Guide to Greener Electronics.

SWEDEN



Greenpeace activists sailed into Swedish waters and placed approximately 180 granite rocks – each weighing between 0.5 and 3 tonnes – on the sea bed in order to prevent bottom trawling by fishing vessels in areas listed for European Union protection. Our team in Sweden has planned and prepared this work for months. An important step was the preparation of an environmental impact assessment to ensure that the activity would not be damaging to the environment; it concluded that the strategic placement of stones would not negatively impact the marine environment. The responsible authority shared this view and informed us that we would not need a permit. Fishermen from nearby Varberg also recognised the importance of our proposal. As one fisherman said: "We shall and we must protect the shallow banks and the refuges that exist there. Then perhaps we can even get the wolffish back."

FINLAND



After seven years of Greenpeace pressure, government-owned logging company Metsähallitus agreed to leave the tall trees of northern Lapland standing and with them the livelihood of the Sámi people. The company and the herders signed a logging moratorium for 20 years, protecting some of the last old-growth forests left in Europe and ending a long-standing conflict between the herders and Finland's State forest service.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



Greenpeace announced that over 70 million tins of sustainable pole-and-line caught Pacific skipjack tuna had been pre-ordered as part of our online campaign to promote the development of sustainable and equitable pole-and-line skipjack fisheries in the South Pacific. The announcement came on the eve of the second Pacific Tuna Forum in Port Moresby. The pre-order campaign asked wholesalers, retailers and other market players to sign up to show their interest in sustainable tuna products from the region.

THAILAND



We celebrated Southeast Asia's rich heritage of rice cultivation with a giant organic work of art – and reminded governments to protect our most important food crop from the threats of genetic engineering and climate change. The 'Rice Art' occupied an area of 16,000 square metres and depicted farmers wearing straw hats and using sickles to harvest rice – reflecting the traditions and way of life of rice farmers. We planted our work in Thailand's Central Plains – an area recognised as one of Southeast Asia's most fertile rice-producing regions – with two colours of organic rice; an irrigated local variety that appears green, and a traditional black variety.

GERMANY



In September we learned that illegal genetically-engineered linseed (also known as flaxseed) from Canadian fields had been found in some of Germany's baked goods and cereals, according to the European Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed. The linseed contains an antibiotic-resistant and herbicide-tolerant gene, and has not been approved in the EU. This strain is also illegal for commercial growth in Canada, which has led to questions as to how the contamination could have occurred. This is just the latest example of this type of contamination: we are calling for world leaders, including German Chancellor Angela Merkel, to recognise that the only effective protection from the uncontrolled spread of genetically modified organisms is a worldwide ban on their cultivation.

GOOGLE EARTH



In collaboration with the Danish government and others, Google launched a series of Google Earth layers and tours allowing users to explore the potential impacts of climate change on our planet, and possible solutions. One tour features a Greenpeace success story about what can happen when we take action for solutions today: the moratorium on new soya plantations in the Amazon, a small but significant step towards saving the Amazon and, with it, our planet's climate.

BELGIUM



From the paddy-fields of Thailand, 62-year old rice farmer Samnieng Huadlim joined Spanish and Swedish farmers in Brussels to present the EU Commissioner for Health, Androulla Vassiliou, with our 180,000 signature-strong petition against potential legislation authorising the introduction of genetically engineered (GE) rice. While agri-chemical giants like BASF, Monsanto and Bayer ratchet up the pressure on Brussels to allow GE crops, farmers, campaigners and food-lovers everywhere are saying 'No to GE'.

CHINA



The Pearl River is China's third longest river, and second largest by volume; but when it comes to pollution, it may well be on its way to being second to none. The area around the Pearl River delta has seen an incredibly fast rate of industrial growth, all of which comes at a high cost to the river and the communities that rely on it – nearly 47 million people get their drinking water from the Pearl. A new Greenpeace study, '*Poisoning the Pearl*', revealed how this vital water supply has become dangerously polluted and how factories are being allowed to discharge wastewaters containing extremely hazardous chemicals capable of causing irreversible damage to the delta and the life around it.

BRAZIL



Four of the biggest players in the global cattle industry joined forces to reduce their carbon 'hoofprint' and back our call for zero deforestation. JBS-Friboi, Bertin, Minerva and Marfrig are going to stop buying cattle from newly-deforested areas of the rainforest. The move is a direct result of our exposé, '*Slaughtering the Amazon*' (see the last issue of *The Quarterly*). Since then, we've seen an overwhelming response from companies fighting to distance themselves from Amazon destruction. Major shoe companies, including Adidas, Nike and Timberland worked with us to develop a zero deforestation plan and committed to cancel contracts unless their products were guaranteed to be free from Amazon destruction.

in memoriam panagiotis kanellakis



In late October, Panagiotis Kanellakis, one of the co-founders of Greenpeace Greece, died suddenly at the age of 67. Panagiotis was the first president of the board of Greenpeace Greece, from 1991 to 2001, and till the day of his death he was a member of the Board. He was always very close to Greenpeace and to the Greek office in particular. Among many other things, he was the lawyer during the first action court cases in Greece. With his skills and determination he established a wonderful positive legal precedent that paved the way to our defence in every court case we have dealt with so far in this country.

He has always been very active in social movements, fighting for his vision for a democratic, fair and sustainable world. During the dark years of dictatorship in Greece he was prosecuted, jailed and tortured for his fight against the military regime. It's practically impossible for any of us to describe this unconventional, incredible, provocative, fascinating person who could move mountains and start revolutions but could drive you crazy just the same.

Panagiotis will be sorely missed by his family, his many friends and his Greenpeace family, but also by all those who share his vision for a better world.

*- Alexandra Messare, Campaigns Director,
Greenpeace Greece*

in the next issue

Meet Kumi!

Find out more about the new man at the top, as we introduce Greenpeace International's new Executive Director, Kumi Naidoo



Kumi Naidoo will take over from Gerd Leipold on 15 November 2009. Born in 1965, Kumi is a well-known activist, involved with the anti-apartheid struggle from the age of 15. As he continued to have a strong involvement in South African politics, in 1986 was arrested and forced into exile in the UK in 1989. He is a Rhodes Scholar and earned a doctorate in political sociology at Magdalen College Oxford. For the last 10 years he has been the Secretary General and Chief Executive Officer of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and has also sat on the board of Greenpeace Africa.

Catching up with the Tokyo Two

The latest news and interviews with the Greenpeace Japan activists facing trial for exposing a whale meat scandal at the heart of Japan's whaling industry.

Water, water, everywhere...

But will there be any left to drink? Greenpeace reveals how the rapid rate of industrial growth is coming at a high cost to some of the world's iconic rivers and the communities that rely upon them.

If you have an interesting story that you would like to share with us, we would love to hear from you. For this, and for any other feedback, suggestions or comments you may have, please write to us at the following e-mail or postal addresses:

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steve.erwood@greenpeace.org

The Quarterly
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We want to bring you the very best in The Quarterly, so please do tell us what you enjoy and what you would like to see more of.

Karen and Steve

Your Will is probably one of the most important documents you will ever prepare.

A Will gives you the opportunity to decide where your assets and possessions go and how they are to be used. Most significantly, a Will protects your family and your loved ones – it removes unnecessary distress, expense and legal problems, at a time when it can be most damaging.

But we believe your Will can do even more – it can also be your legacy, passing on not only physical assets, but also your values and ideals. A bequest is as simple as it is powerful; with a few words in your Will, you can continue to be an advocate for a green and peaceful future beyond your lifetime.

A bequest is a gift nominated in your Will to one or more non profit organisations.

Your bequest can take any (or a combination) of the following forms:

- An outright gift of cash.
- A percentage of the overall value of your estate.
- A gift of real estate.*
- An investment (artwork, jewellery, stocks etc).*

* These items may be sold.

If you would like more information about leaving a bequest to Greenpeace International in your Will, or if we can be of any assistance with regards to your estate plan, please do not hesitate to contact us, or visit our website at:

www.greenpeace.org/international/legacy

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Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organisation.

We do not accept money from governments, corporations or political parties. That's why our financial supporters are our lifeblood. Your ongoing support plays a vital role in creating change, protecting the environment and forcing solutions that are essential to a green and peaceful future.

The fight against environmental abuse will continue long after you and I are around to give it voice. But you can take a step now that will secure a better planet for the children of today and tomorrow - leave a gift to Greenpeace, leave a gift for the future.

Every bequest/legacy, large or small, strengthens our commitment to the environment. Bequests and legacies to Greenpeace are not dedicated to a specific project but will be used wherever they are needed most urgently. This is applicable to smaller legacies as well as multi-digit donations.

€ 500 - buys one full set of professional-grade climbing gear, to be used in actions.

€ 35,000 - pays for one year's worth of aerial monitoring by plane and satellite to document illegal logging in the Amazon rainforest.

€ 100,000 - pays for a month-long sea expedition, e.g. in a campaign against illegal fishing.

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to protect and conserve the environment
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